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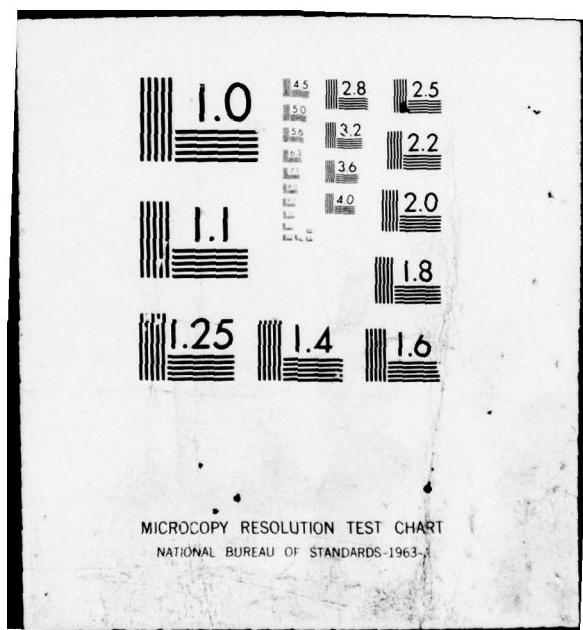
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NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
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THESIS

COASTAL CONTROLS ON VERTICAL
SOUND SPEED DETERMINATION AND
CORRECTIONS TO ECHO SOUNDINGS

by

David Winston Yeager

June 1979

Thesis Advisor

A. B. Chace, Jr.

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The constancy of the T-S relation in such regions may allow salinity determination from water temperatures alone. ↗

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Coastal Controls on Vertical
Sound Speed Determination and
Corrections to Echo Soundings

by

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Lieutenant Commander, NOAA
B.S., Auburn University, 1970

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of

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ABSTRACT

Present methods for determining sound speed corrections for echo soundings in continental shelf areas are time-consuming and expensive. This study was undertaken to determine whether or not sound speed correctors of sufficient accuracy could be deduced from historical data.

Historical sound speed data for an east coast, shelf area indicates that temporal and spatial variability exceeds acceptable limits for sounding corrections, thus precluding the use of historical data only for corrector determination.

Examination of temperature and salinity data indicates that historical salinity values in the region are sufficiently stable to allow acceptable sound speed corrections to be made derived on the basis of in-situ temperature measurement and historically derived salinity values. Expendable bathythermograph probes are capable of meeting temperature requirements.

The constancy of the T-S relation in such regions may allow salinity determination from water temperatures alone.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. GENERAL

The objective of this thesis was the application of basic oceanographic principles to the solution of an operational hydrographic problem. Depths determined by echo sounder are based on an assumed speed of sound in seawater. Corrections must be applied to such depths to account for the difference between the assumed and actual speed of sound. Present practice dictates that in-situ measurement of the sound speed profile in a working area be made and depth corrections computed. The problem is to determine if temporal and spatial sound speed variability in continental shelf areas is small enough to allow use of historical salinity and temperature data archived in the National Oceanographic Data Center's (NODC) Oceanographic Station File to correct echo soundings. Historical data was examined to determine whether or not correctors of sufficient accuracy could be obtained from historical data without resort to in-situ measurements.

Applicability of historical data (in the form of temperature and salinity measurements) has been widely discussed but limits of applicability have not been well-documented (Mobley, 1977).

This study was undertaken to examine the historical data available, its variability within a sample coastal region, and limitations on application in meeting National Ocean Survey (NOS) hydrographic requirements.

Echo Sounders (or fathometers) do not measure depth directly but rather measure the time delay between an outgoing sound pulse and the return echo of this pulse. Depth is then derived by dividing the round trip travel time by two and multiplying this value by the assumed speed of sound in seawater. The fathometer makes this transformation electronically or mechanically within the device itself and displays depth of water beneath the transducer. The depth displayed is the nominal or fathometer depth. True depth can be determined only if the soundspeed profile through the water column is known and used to calculate depth as in the following equation:

$$z = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\Delta t} V(z_t) dt \quad (1)$$

"Where $V(z_t)$ is the sound speed at the level z_t where the signal passes at the time $0 < t < 2\Delta t$. Corrected depth is derived from nominal depth by applying a correction according to some standardized procedure" (Greenberg and Sweers, 1972).

Most echo sounders used in hydrographic surveying are constructed with a calibrated speed of sound assumed in the device. This speed is usually either 1463 meters per second (800 fathoms per sec) or 1500 meters per second (820 fathoms per second). Reference speeds are chosen to represent realistic ocean values which are convenient for design. Echo sounders in use by the National Ocean Survey at present are calibrated with an assumed sound speed of 1463 meters per

second. This value is reasonably near the actual speeds encountered in most waters surveyed by NOS (Umbach, 1976).

Sound speed corrections are applied to bring standardized values close to actual vertical column sound speeds for a location (Umbach, 1976).

Field measurements are made during the course of a survey in order to determine representative vertical sound speed profiles. These field measurements and their reduction are often time consuming, expensive and result in considerable conjecture regarding areas and times of corrector applicability.

B. ACCURACY REQUIREMENTS

The requirements for accuracy of echo soundings for hydrographic surveys are based on standards agreed to by member states of the International Hydrographic Bureau (IHB). Depth measurement requirements are stated in Special Publication 44, "Accuracy Standards Recommended for Hydrographic Surveys", published by the IHB in 1968. These standards vary with depth and may be summarized as follows (Umbach, 1976):

- (a) 0-11 fathoms - - - - - 1.0 ft.
- (b) 11-55 fathoms - - - - - 3.0 ft.
- (c) Deeper than 55 fathoms - - - 1% of depth

These standards represent the maximum allowable errors in measurement of depth due to all sources, including variation of sound speed in the water column. "Accuracies attained for hydrographic surveys conducted by the National Ocean Survey shall equal or exceed those given by the IHB (Umbach, 1976)."

The National Ocean Survey's requirements for accuracy in determining the speed of sound for correcting echo soundings are stated as follows: "The velocity of sound must be known with sufficient accuracy to ensure that no sounding will be in error by as much as 0.25% of the depth from this cause alone. Therefore the mean velocity of sound must be known to within ± 4 meters per second" (Umbach, 1976). These standards apply only to conventional echo sounding systems and survey operations involving these systems. An implicit assumption is that the sound pulse or "beam" is vertical.

Future systems under test by NOS such as the BS³ (Bathymetric Swath Sonar System) will require greater accuracies. This is due to the fact that many beams are projected at varying angles through the water column to attain swath coverage. Figure 1 is a diagram of such a system. The longer acoustic path lengths, as well as varying trajectories, makes this technique more sensitive to sound speed error than present vertical depth measurements. Accuracy requirements for such a system have been stated as ± 2 meters per second (Mobley, 1977).

C. HISTORICAL TECHNIQUES

A brief review of historical techniques utilized by the hydrographer for determination of sound speed is necessary in order to properly appreciate the magnitude of the problem.

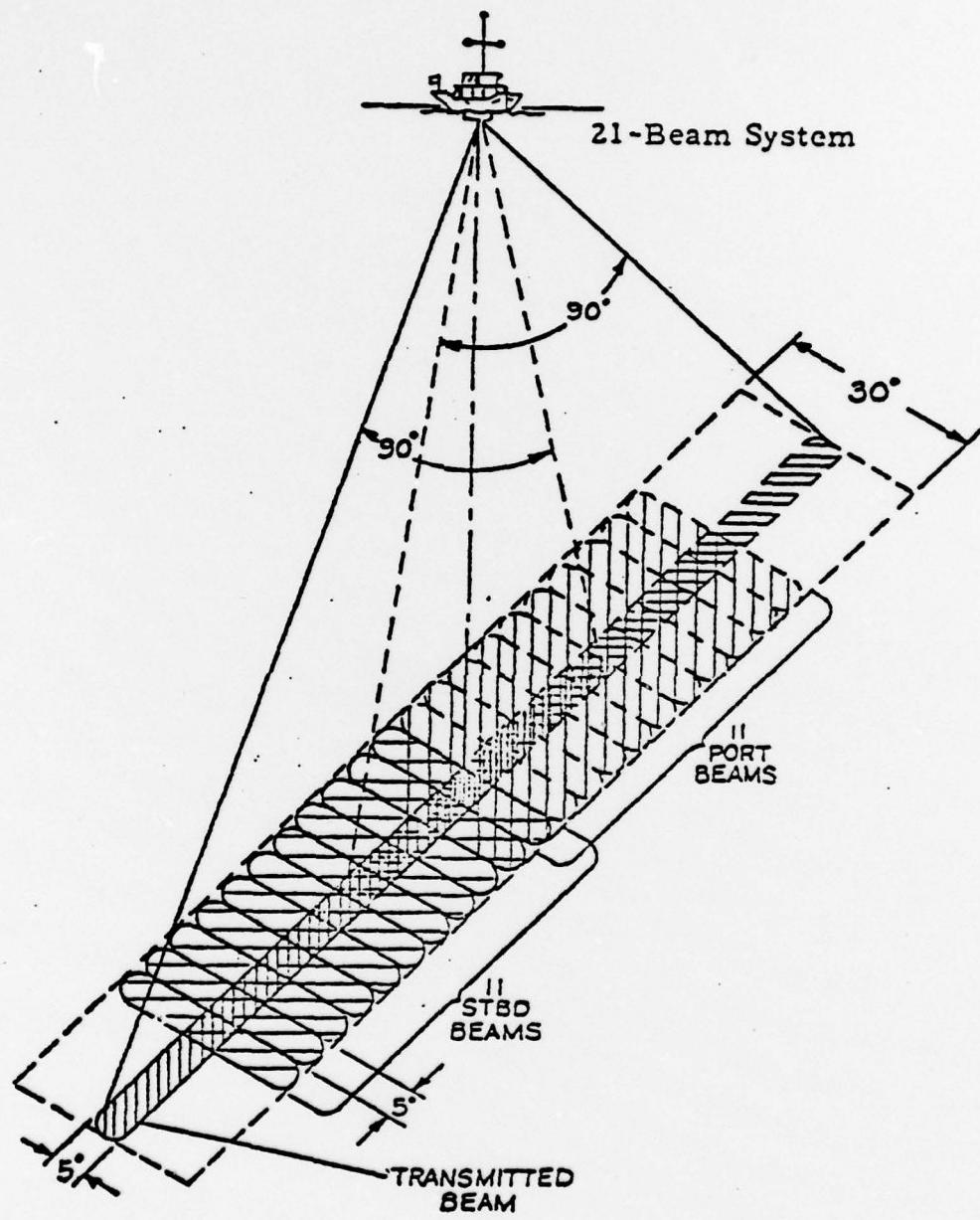


Figure 1
Schematic Representation of BS³
Sounding System Showing Swath Coverage
(From Mobley, 1978)

There have been at least four common methods used to determine either the sound speed profile or the correction in depth units to be applied to soundings (Maunsell, 1976).

- 1) Bar checks or leadline comparisons in which the depth recorded by the echo sounder is compared to the depth of the reflecting surface of the "bar" lowered to a known depth, or the leadline depth to the bottom. This procedure has usually been limited to use in shallow depths due to problems of maneuvering the bar under the transducer, and correct gauging of the depths indicated by the leadline. This method gives a correction to be applied to the nominal depths indicated by the echo sounder. Sound speed may be determined from depth differences provided that draft of the transducer is known.
- 2) Direct measurement of salinity temperature and depth by either Nansen casts, salinity, temperature and depth sensors (STD) or the expendable STD (XSTD). Sound speeds at various standard depths are then computed using an equation relating salinity, temperature and pressure to speed, such as Wilson's 1960 equation.
- 3) Direct measurement of sound velocity as a function of depth by lowering a sound velocimeter to various depths and recording the speeds obtained at these depths. These devices have been poorly utilized in

the past due to design limitations. The development of an expendable Sound Velocimeter (XSV) makes this device promising for the future.

- 4) Historical tables or atlases of sound speeds or salinity and temperature data observed in the same area and season as the operations. Tables such as Matthews Tables (Matthews, 1939) and Heck and Service's Tables (Heck & Service, 1924) have been in use for quite some time with periodic efforts being made to improve upon the accuracy of results obtained (Ryan, 1974). These tables have not been generally applied to depths of 200 meters or less (Sherwood, 1974).

In general then, there have been a variety of methods employed, some utilizing direct measurement and others utilizing historical information. All of the methods summarized have been noted for deficiencies or disadvantages of one form or another. Adequate direct measurements of the sound speed profile in the operational area provide the best accuracy; however, in terms of expense and efficiency, there may be useable alternatives.

D. MEASUREMENT AND COMPUTATIONAL REQUIREMENTS - SOUND SPEED EQUATIONS

Sound speeds in a fluid may be calculated with various equations relating speed to density and elasticity of the medium. The following equation extracted from "Fundamentals of Acoustics" by Kinsler and Frey relates speed of sound in

a fluid to the isothermal bulk modulus (B_T), the ratio of specific heats (Γ) and density in kg/m^3 (ρ_0). Isothermal bulk modulus is an elastic modulus measuring the difficulty of compressing a liquid (Kinsler and Frey, 1962).

$$C = \sqrt{\frac{\Gamma B_T}{\rho_0}} \quad (2)$$

In the case of seawater, these properties are functions of salinity, temperature and pressure (Ryan, 1974).

Standard practice within the National Ocean Survey has been to use a form of Wilson's 1960 equation for the speed of sound as a function of salinity, temperature and pressure (Umbach, 1976). The usual case has been to calculate the in-situ speed profile from oceanographic observations within a project area. This empirical equation was developed as a "best fit" to certain measured data. The 1960 equation was an improvement over earlier versions in order to expand the range of applicability. The equation is stated by Wilson to fit data within the ranges of temperature from -4°C to 30°C , salinities from $0\text{ \textperthousand}$ to $37\text{ \textperthousand}$ and pressures between 1 kg/cm^2 and 1000 kg/cm^2 . This equation is said to have achieved a standard deviation of 0.30 meters/second from the mean for all data obtained (Wilson, 1960).

It has been noted by other researchers that significant accuracy improvements have been achieved in determining sound speeds utilizing equations that fit data limited to real

seawater conditions (LeRoy, 1969). One of the two equations formulated by LeRoy in 1968 "fit Wilson's second equation for seawater to within 0.1 meter/second in the domain described and the other fits Wilson's corresponding data with a better accuracy than does Wilson's equation" (LeRoy, 1969). Other equations such as those formulated by Frye and Pugh in 1971 also claim similar improvement (.1m/sec error estimate) (Frye and Pugh, 1971).

These variations are discussed as a means of pointing out possible error sources and improvements to techniques to achieve desired accuracies in sound speed determinations.

Wilson's 1960 equation is stated in the Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, October 1960 as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= 1449.14 + V_T + V_P + V_S + V_{STP} \\
 V_T &= 4.5721T - 4.4532 \times 10^{-2} T^2 - 2.6045 \times 10^{-4} T^3 \\
 &\quad + 7.9851 \times 10^{-6} T^4 \\
 V_P &= 1.60272 \times 10^{-1} P + 1.0268 \times 10^{-5} P^2 \\
 &\quad + 3.5216 \times 10^{-9} P^3 - 3.3603 \times 10^{-12} P^4 \quad (3) \\
 V_S &= 1.39799(S-35) + 1.69202 \times 10^{-3} (S-35)^2 \\
 V_{STP} &= (S-35)(-1.1244 \times 10^{-2} T + 7.7711 \times 10^{-7} T^2 \\
 &\quad + 7.7016 \times 10^{-5} P - 1.2943 \times 10^{-7} P^2 + 3.1580 \times 10^{-8} PT \\
 &\quad + 1.5790 \times 10^{-9} PT^2) + P(-1.8607 \times 10^{-4} T \\
 &\quad + 7.4812 \times 10^{-6} T^2 + 4.5283 \times 10^{-8} T^3) \\
 &\quad + P^2(-2.5294 \times 10^{-7} T + 1.8563 \times 10^{-9} T^2) \\
 &\quad + P^3(-1.9646 \times 10^{-10} T).
 \end{aligned}$$

In this equation the units of temperature, pressure, salinity, and sound speed are °C, kg/cm², parts per thousand, and meters/sec, respectively. This equation is essentially the same as that given in the NOS Hydrographic Manual with the exception of the term containing variation of gravity with latitude. This term is used if pressure is not measured but computed from depth. The equation as stated in the Hydrographic Manual is:

$$V_u = 1449.14 + V_p + V_\phi + V_s + V_t + V_{STP} \quad (4)$$

"Where V_u is the speed of sound in meters per second, V_p is a correction for pressure, V_ϕ is a correction for variation of gravity with latitude, V_s is a correction for salinity, V_t is a correction for temperature and V_{STP} is a correction for the combined effect of salinity, temperature and pressure" (Umbach, 1976). All terms in equation 4 are the same as those in equation 3 with the exception of the V_ϕ term. V_ϕ may be determined by reference to tabulated values in Table 12C of Special Publication 68, "Handbook of Oceanographic Tables" published by the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office in 1966.

It has been necessary to examine these equations in order to determine the effects which small variations in temperature or salinity have on the results attained.

As stated in the Hydrographic Manual, utilizing Wilson's Equation, temperature measurement accuracies of $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ and salinity measurement accuracies of $\pm 1\text{ ppt}$ are required to satisfy sound speed correction requirements (Umbach, 1976).

An analysis of the Wilson equation was performed by Testing Division, Office of Marine Technology (OMT), NOAA in 1976 to determine sensitivity of the equation to variations of temperature and salinity (Bivins, 1976). Their results were stated as follows: "if corrections were made on the basis of temperature measurement with a one sigma (1σ) accuracy of $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$, a natural variability of $\pm 3\text{ppt}$ (1σ) from the measured salinity could be tolerated and the NOS sound speed accuracy of ± 4 meters per second would be satisfied" (Bivins, 1976).

This analysis pointed out that the most critical measurement was temperature and if temperature accuracies of $.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ were met then salinity measurement errors within a larger range than previously noted could be tolerated.

The accuracy requirements, as well as the OMT analysis all bear on the acceptability of historical information for this application. In fact, the requirements stated are the criteria for acceptance or rejection of the technique proposed.

Sound speed corrections are computed within NOS by the "Summation of layers" method (Umbach, 1976). Once temperatures and salinities have been determined at standard depths, sound speeds at mid-layer depths are computed by graphical or numerical methods. These layer corrections are then summed to produce the total sound speed corrections applicable to given depths (Umbach, 1976). Layer thicknesses utilized in this procedure are specified in the "NOS Hydrographic Manual" as 10 meters for depths to 200 meters.

II. PROCEDURE AND METHODOLOGY

A. STUDY AREA

The area selected for study was a coastal region off-shore of Charleston, South Carolina. It was originally decided to examine a one-degree "square" extending from latitude 32°N to latitude 33°N and longitude 79°W to longitude 80°W. The study area was subsequently enlarged slightly in order to add additional data points near the northeast corner of the one-degree square. Figure 2 is an index map showing the study area.

The area was chosen on the basis of several factors:

First, it appeared to be representative of the oceanographic environments characteristic of east coast survey areas. The influx of estuarine waters in the nearshore area, bottom topography, depth range and other physical features are similar to those noted for shelf waters from Georgia to the Virginia Capes.

Second, the size of the region selected was typical of a one-year hydrographic project by a single coastal survey ship, or a six-month project by two ships.

Third, examination of the Environmental Data Service's "Key to Oceanographic Records Documentation No. 2, Temperature, Salinity, Oxygen and Phosphate in Waters off United States" showed the data density in this region to be representative of that in nearshore regions along the East Coast. Some 300

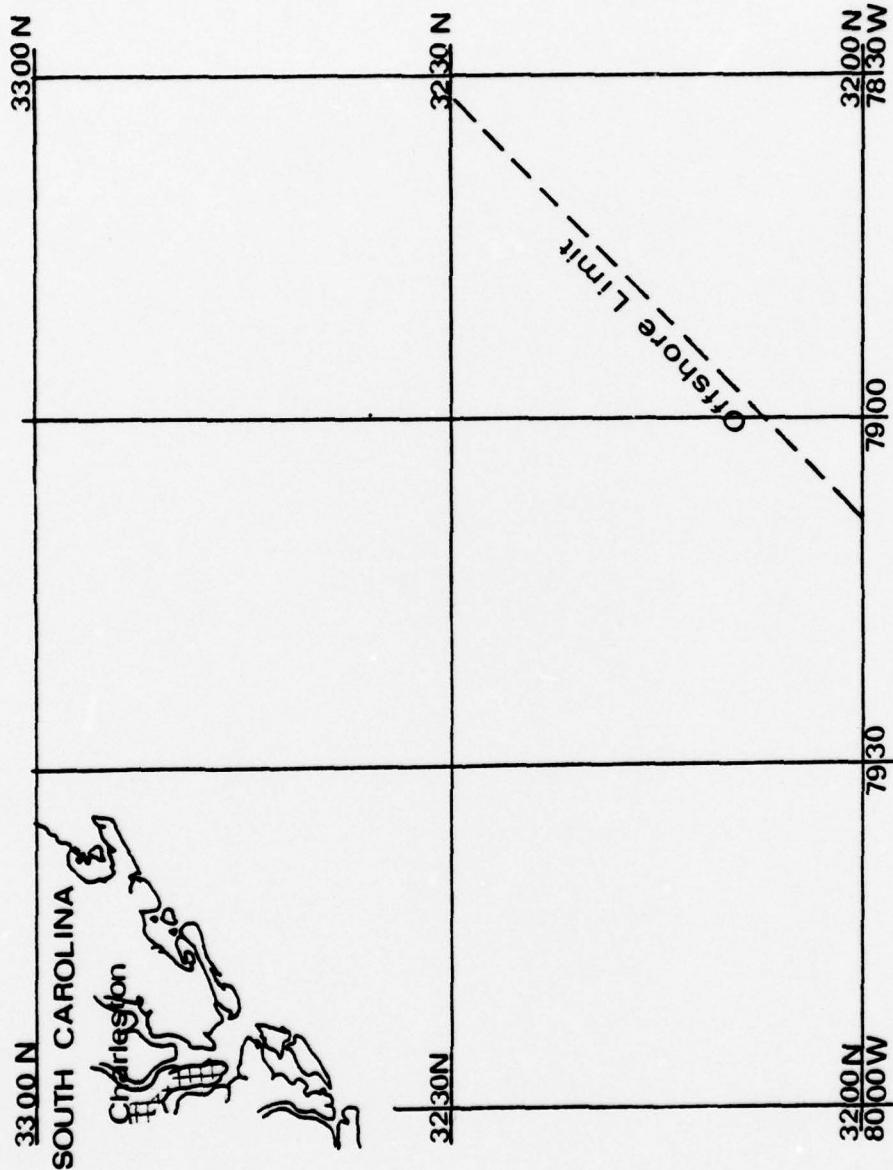


Figure 2
Index Map of Study Area

Nansen cast stations dating from 1966 to 1975 were included within this area.

Finally, the area also corresponded to NODC data format and limitations of existing computer programs for abstracting and manipulating this data.

The area extends from shore approximately fifty-five NM offshore (to the 200 meter curve). The majority of the region has a depth range of eighteen to seventy-three meters (10 to 40 fathoms). Bottom topography is gently sloping until the shelf break is encountered.

Surface circulation is seasonal in character and is influenced by the following factors: river run-off, horizontal temperature gradients, wind and coriolis force effects on tidal motions in restricted waters (Bumpus and Lauzier, 1965).

The region is mainly inshore of the Gulf Stream although the Gulf Stream affects its circulation patterns (Gaskell, 1972). No systematic study of seawater movement has been made, though several generalizations have been based on limited data from drift bottles (Kuroda and Marland, 1973).

The surface circulation has been characterized as having a prevailing northerly drift during the winter and spring (Bumpus and Lauzier, 1965). The pattern becomes less well-defined during the summer. During the summer transitional period there is water movement both to the south and to the north. The northerly movement is apparent in the very near shore region and over the outer edge of the shelf. Between these two motions is a southerly flow (Bumpus and Lauzier, 1965).

During the autumn, most of the region is under the influence of a southerly drift, with the exception of the outer portion of the shelf, where the flow is toward the northeast (Bumpus and Lauzier, 1965). Current speeds are maximum during the winter and autumn and a minimum during the summer months (U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office, 1965).

Kuroda and Marland (1973) noted that the surface circulation in this region is strongly dependent on the prevailing winds.

Figure 3 is a diagram exhibiting the seasonal nature of the surface currents in the area extracted from the American Geographical Society's "Serial Atlas of the Marine Environment, Folio 7".

Systematic study regarding water mass distribution or temperature and salinity distribution is limited in this region (Kuroda and Marland, 1973). The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries R/V THEODORE N. GILL studied this region in 1953 (Kuroda and Marland, 1973). Kuroda and Marland (1973) in "Physical and Chemical Properties of the Coastal Waters of Georgia" summarized the GILL data. Figure 4 is a station plan for the GILL cruises.

This data shows that the isotherms trend northeast and southwest, paralleling the coastline and the approximate axis of the Gulf Stream. Monthly minimum temperatures were observed inshore and maximums generally seen in the offshore areas. Minimum surface temperatures (10° - 23°C) occurred in January and February and maximum temperatures (27° - 29°C) occurred in June and July (Kuroda and Marland, 1973). Minimum and maximum

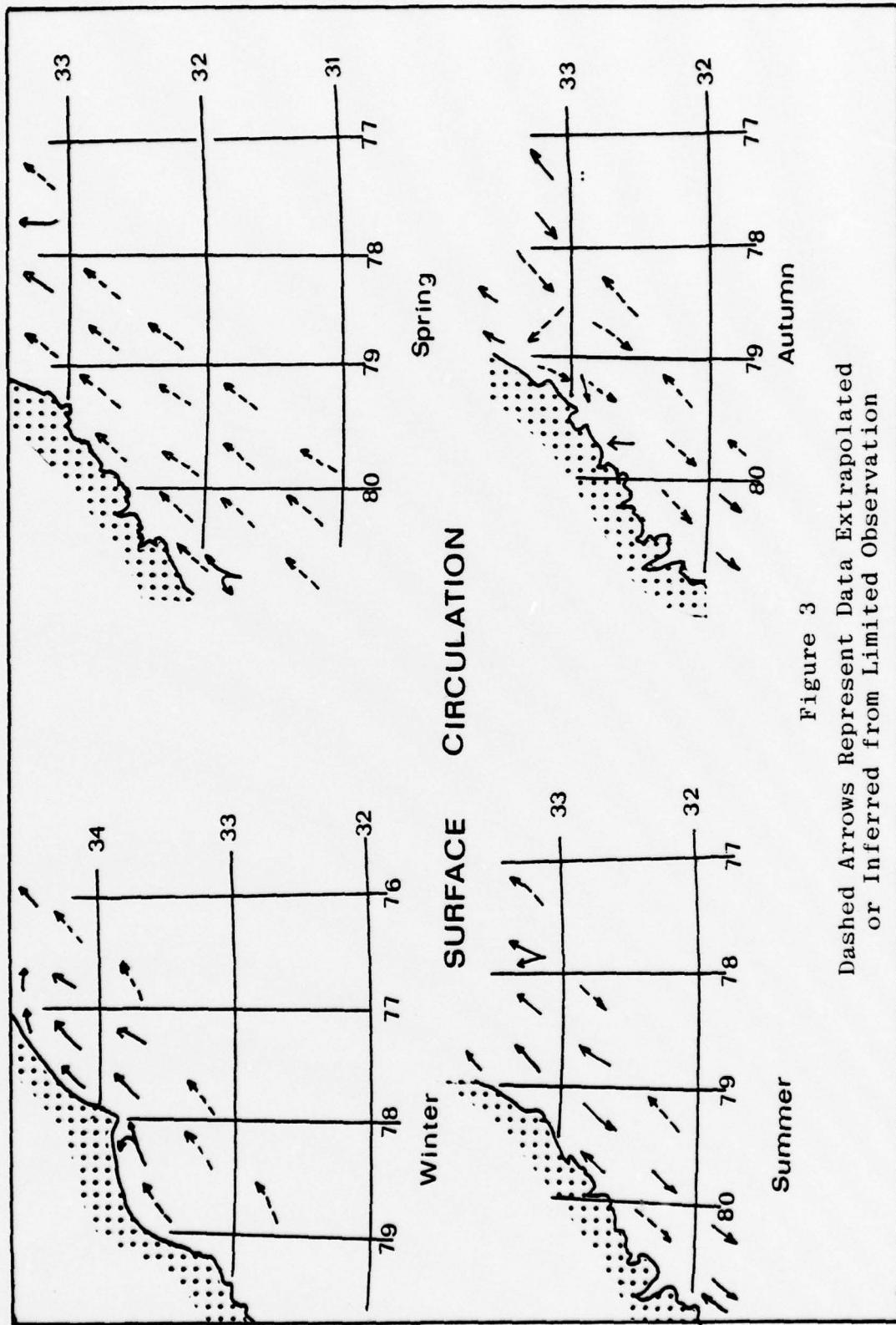


Figure 3

Dashed Arrows Represent Data Extrapolated
or Inferred from Limited Observation

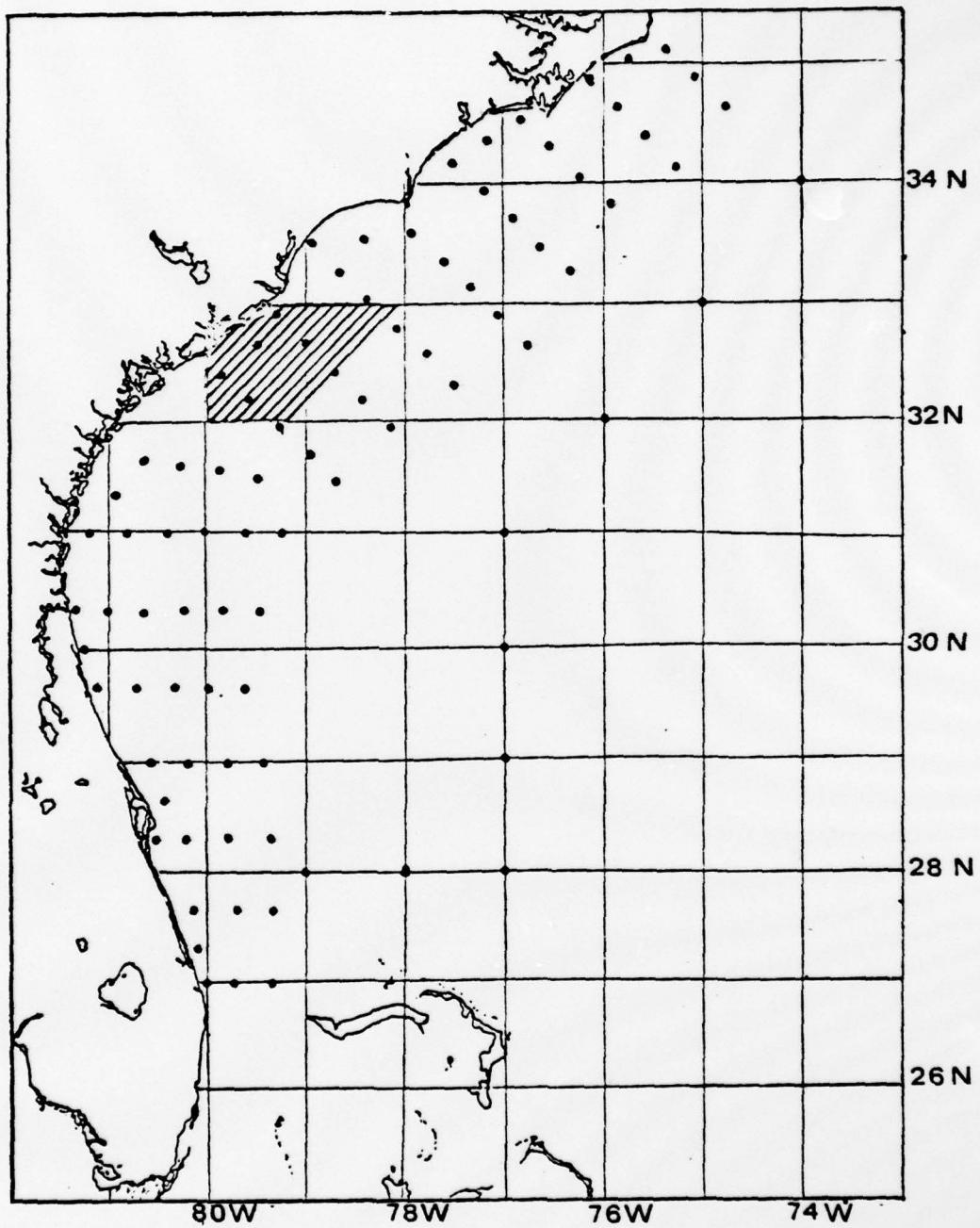


Figure 4
R/V GILL Station Plan
Cross-hatched Region is Area of Present Study
(From Kuroda and Marland, 1973)

temperatures at depth occurred gradually later with a direct depth relation (Kuroda and Marland, 1973). As an example, minimum temperature at 50 meters may occur in February whereas at 100 meters it occurs in March. The temperature at 200 meters at a point is nearly constant throughout the year. Table I, extracted from Kuroda and Marland (1973) summarizes the temperature distribution.

Isohalines are also shown to parallel the coastline (Kuroda and Marland, 1973). Near shore, surface salinities exhibited a seasonal change whereas offshore salinities showed little seasonal effect and remained near 36‰. (Kuroda and Marland, 1973).

Near the coast, the minimum salinities of 32‰ were observed in January and February, and the maximum value of 35‰ occurred in summer and autumn (Kuroda and Marland, 1973). Of particular interest are the near homogenous salinity values (36‰) observed throughout the area at a depth of 50 meters (Kuroda and Marland, 1973).

Ranges for salinities at greater depths (100 to 200 meters) were also small (35‰ to 36‰) (Kuroda and Marland, 1973). Table II, also extracted from Kuroda and Marland, is a summary of the salinity variations observed.

Analysis of the Temperature-Salinity diagrams for the R/V GILL data by Kuroda and Marland revealed the presence of four different types of water masses in the region.

The water mass present along the outer edge of the shelf is equivalent to the North Atlantic Central Water (NACW) as

TABLE I

TEMPERATURE ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) IN THE WESTERN NORTH ATLANTIC

DEPTH PERIOD	0 METERS	10 METERS	50 METERS	100 METERS	200 METERS
JAN. - FEB.	10-23 (12)	11-24	18-24	14-24	12-21
FEB. - MARCH	12-24	12-24	16-24	12-24	9-20
APRIL - MAY	19-26	19-26	16-26	13-24	10-20
JUNE - JULY	25-29 (27)	24-28	18-27	15-25	11-20
JULY - AUG.	27-29	27-29	19-28	14-26	9-21
AUG. - SEPT.	25-29 (27-28)	25-29 (27-28)	20-28	11-26	9-20
NOV. - DEC.	13-26	13-26	21-26	17-26	9-20

TABLE II

SALINITY ($^{\circ}/\text{o}$) IN THE WESTERN NORTH ATLANTIC

DEPTH PERIOD	0 METERS	10 METERS	50 METERS	100 METERS	200 METERS
JAN. - FEB.	32-36	32-36	36-36.5	36	35-36
FEB. - MARCH	33-36	34-36	36-36.5	35-36	35-36
APRIL - MAY	34-36	34-36	36	35-36	35-36
JUNE - JULY	34-36	34-36	36	35-36	35-36
JULY - AUG.	34-36	35-36	36	35-36	35-36
AUG. - SEPT.	35-36	35-36	36	35-36	35-36
NOV. - DEC.	35-36	35-36	36	35-36	35-36

described by Stommel (1965) (Kuroda and Marland, 1973). This type exhibited the highest temperature and salinities observed. The water temperature above 100-200 meters showed large seasonal change but relative constancy below this depth (Kuroda and Marland, 1973).

A type of water labelled "mixing water" by Kuroda and Marland (1973), exhibited very similar properties to the NACW previously described but temperatures were approximately 5°C lower in winter and autumn. The salinities observed above 100 meters had almost identical values as the first type while at 200 meters there was a decrease of about .4‰ (Kuroda and Marland, 1973). The third water mass, described as shelf water, was nearer shore. Salinities between 34.5‰ and 36‰ were characteristic and exhibited much seasonal change (Kuroda and Marland, 1973).

A fourth water mass was identified as "coastal water" and occurred very near the shore. This water mass exhibited large seasonal changes of both temperature and salinity (Kuroda and Marland, 1973). Convenience in analysis of regional conditions was the primary purpose of Kuroda and Marland's classification. Figure 5 is a generalized map of the distribution of these water masses, extracted from Kuroda and Marland (1973).

The suite of water masses described extend out to approximately 100 miles offshore, just inside the western edge of the Gulf Stream. Each mass is continually interacting with the others resulting in modification to the original character.

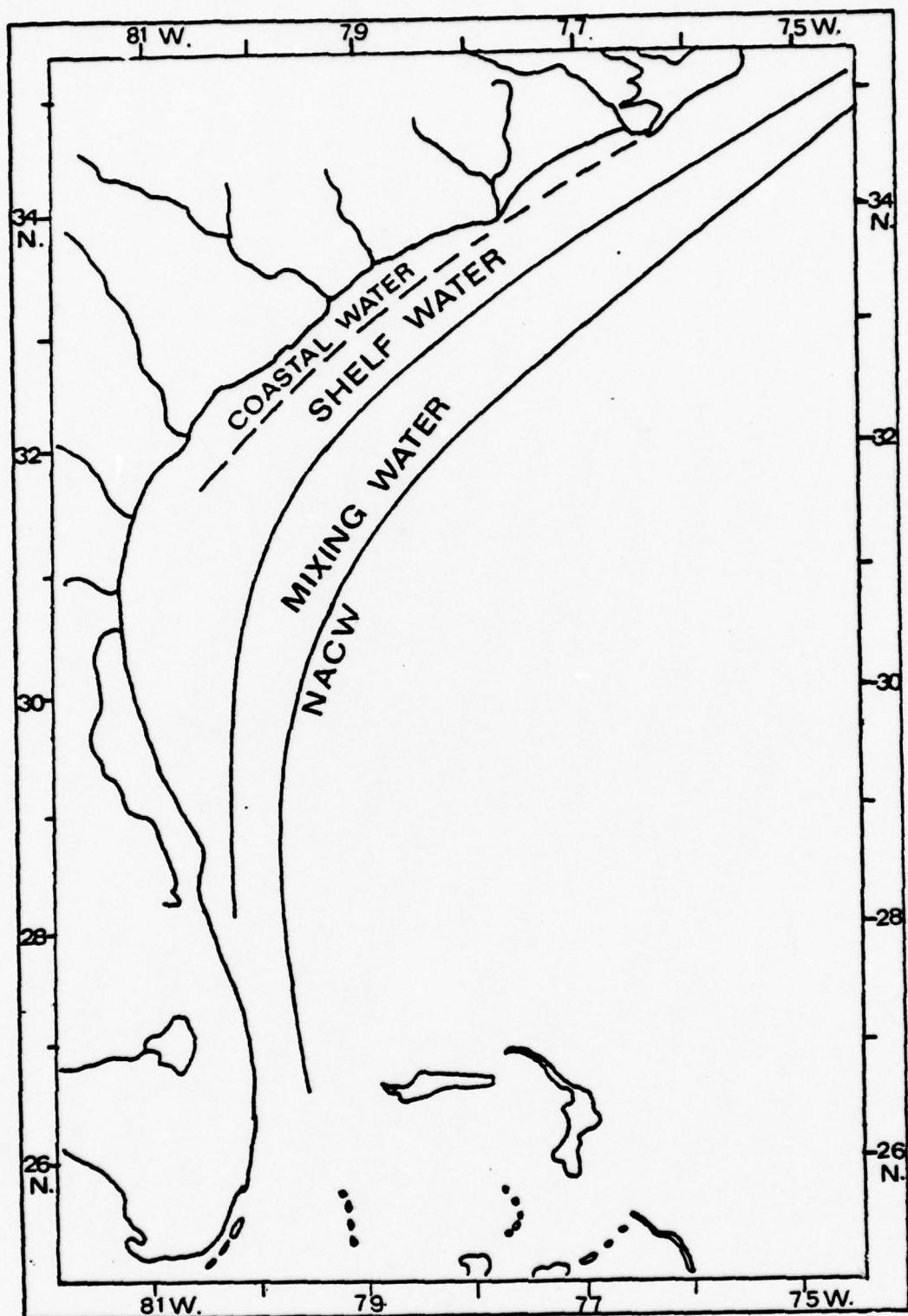


Figure 5
Water Mass Distribution

Seasonal distributions of these masses and their movement is also described by Kuroda and Marland (1973).

B. DATA SOURCE

The data utilized in this analysis was obtained from the National Oceanographic Data Center (NODC) in October 1978. A magnetic tape of all oceanographic station data (Nansen cast and STD stations) for Marsden square 116 was furnished. A total of approximately 300 stations were within the area of interest. The data consisted of temperature, salinity and sound speed (computed by Wilson's equation) for each station. Additional information included: position, date, time, ship identification and other meteorological chemical and optical information wherever it was measured.

The magnetic tape furnished was in standard NODC format: nine-track, 800 bits per inch, 80 character, full-blocked records. Each station record consisted of a master record containing positional and identification data and a detail record containing the salinities, temperatures and sound speeds obtained for each standard depth (to the maximum depth of the cast). Standard depths for oceanographic observations are a matter of agreement within the oceanographic community. NODC files contain records (for depths to 400 meters) at the following standard depths (in meters): 0, 10, 20, 30, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 200, 250, 300, 400 (NODC, 1974). Where observations do not conform to the standard depths, interpolations are made utilizing a 3-point Lagrange interpolation

equation (NODC, 1974). Wherever salinity, temperature and depth data are present and the values are not doubtful, sound speeds are computed (NODC, 1974).

C. TECHNIQUES FOR SUMMARIZING SOUND SPEED DATA

The objectives were to examine and summarize the historical sound speed data available and evaluate its suitability for determination of correctors for echo soundings in the study area.

Temperature and salinity variability was also examined and its relation to sound speed variability noted. Several methods for summarizing the sound speed variability in an oceanic region have been devised by other researchers.

Russell (1975) developed a method for selecting typical sound speed profiles from oceanographic station data with application to interpretations of acoustic system performance. The data was abstracted in groups representing estimates of natural temporal and spatial populations. The study utilized NODC data as well as available XBT data. In this method, the ocean regions represented natural oceanographic domains. Each domain exhibited similar physical properties and current regimes.

Russell's (1975) study is limited in application. The primary reason for this is difficulty in accessing data bases other than those maintained by NODC. The study is further limited because it is directed to deep water horizontal propagation.

The profiles generated are useful as pilot information but the variability of these profiles within a region is not defined with the precision required for application to the echo sounding problem.

Audet and Vega (1974) developed a similar technique to that of Russell (1975). The data utilized was exclusively the NODC Oceanographic Station File.

In this technique, all profiles for a region are examined. Three profiles which exhibit the smallest variations relative to all other profiles are selected, the profile exhibiting the least variability being selected as the model profile. The other two profiles are compared to the model and the standard deviation computed between the model and these two representative profiles. This study is of interest due to the methods employed. However, the study was primarily concerned with deeper oceanic regions and application to variable continental shelf areas is inappropriate.

The HIDAT program in use by the U.S. Naval Fleet Numerical Weather Central is used to characterize sound speed conditions in ocean regions for forecasting performance of military acoustic systems.

Output for the HIDAT program is a month-by-month summary showing the temperature and salinity profile which is found to be representative of a region. The representative profile is an actual observed profile which shows the smallest standard deviation from all other profiles in the region.

Standard deviations at standard depths are computed and represent variance of the representative profile from the four most similar profiles in the area.

The smallest region for which HIDAT information can be generated is a one-degree latitude-longitude square.

The data base for HIDAT includes all NODC data as well as extensive XBT data from other sources. This results in much greater data density for an area. The HIDAT program is similar to the system suggested by Audet and Vega (1974).

All three prior techniques were developed in response to specific operational requirements. None of the three was designed appropriately for echo sounding correction. Each technique was concerned with selection of an actual profile as the representative profile in a region. This is an important design criteria in that it permits identification of the sonic layer depth. Identification of the sonic layer depth is important for horizontal acoustic propagation. This was the application for each of the three studies examined.

The selection of an actual observed profile is unnecessary for vertical echo sounding because minor changes in location of the sonic layer depth have little effect on mean vertical sound speeds. Further research and adaptation of these programs to the echo sounding problem might result in useful techniques.

D. COMPUTER PROCESSING

All computer processing in this analysis was accomplished utilizing the IBM 360/67 computer system of the W. R. Church Computer Center at the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School (NPS).

In addition to the programs written to perform the required analysis of NODC data, several existing programs for abstracting and plotting NODC data were employed. These programs were written by Dr. R. G. Paquette of the Department of Oceanography, Naval Postgraduate School. All programs were written in Fortran and complete listings and documentation are contained in Appendix 1.

Initially, all station records from the NODC unlabelled magnetic tape were transferred to a standard NPS labelled tape. This resulted in a faster retrieval time and fewer errors in reading the tapes. Although the NODC tapes were compatible with tape drives at the NPS computer center, reading problems may occur whenever magnetic tapes are read on a drive different from the machine on which they are created. Transfer to the NPS standard labelled tape eliminated the errors associated with this problem.

A computer listing of all NODC station header records for Marsden Square 116 was made. This listing was produced using program NODCDUM, written by Dr. R. G. Paquette of the Naval Postgraduate School. These records were examined to locate all stations within the study area. The stations of interest were all located within two adjacent blocks of record numbers. This resulted from the format of NODC data

tapes. Within a Marsden Square, further blocking or subdivision of records is made by one-degree latitude and longitude squares.

A complete listing of the header and detail record for each station within the study area was then produced on a month-by-month basis. As an example, all stations observed in a particular month (all years) were listed together for ease in indexing. The program used to make this listing was NODCRD, also written by Dr. Paquette. The record produced was a hard copy printout of all stations observed each month. The information in this listing consisted of both the header record (position, date, year, country and ship identification and NODC index numbers) and the detail record giving the type of observation (Nansen or STD), temperature, salinity, density (σ_t), oxygen content and sound speed at each standard depth to the limit of observation. This listing served a reference and index function throughout the study. A sample record for one station is shown in figure 6.

Four punched data cards were produced for each station. The first card was produced using NODPUNA. It contained latitude, longitude, NODC reference number, month in which the observation was made, and the sound speeds for each depth to the limit of observation or 400 meters, whichever was shallower. Speeds were recorded to tenths of meters per second. The second card contained the same positional and index information but observed temperatures were abstracted to two decimal places instead of sound speeds. This card was

Figure 6
Sample NODCRD Output
For one Oceanographic Station
Type 3 indicates interpolated data
Type 6 indicates observed data

produced using NODPUNC. The third data card was also similar but salinities to two decimal places were abstracted for each standard depth. NODPUNB was used to produce these cards. The fourth data card was produced as input to a station plotting program, CHARTPLT. This card contained latitude and longitude of the station. The card was produced using NODPUN. This additional card with positional information was produced in order to avoid programming changes to accomodate a new format. Samples of all four cards are shown in figure 7.

The programs used to produce the first 3 cards (NODPUNA, NODPUNB, and NODPUNC) differed only in the record abstracted (speed, temperature or salinity). The temperature, salinity and sound velocity cards were used as input to the statistical program written to summarize the data.

VELDAT was the basic statistical program written to summarize the sound speed data. Slight modifications to this program, particularly in input format, resulted in programs SALDAT and TEMDAT. All three have the same basic functions, and produce the same results. VELDAT was used to analyze sound speed data, SALDAT for salinity data and TEMDAT for temperatures.

Input to these programs were the appropriate data cards previously described and shown in figure 7.

VELDAT output consisted of the mean sound speed profile (at standard depths), the standard deviation at each standard depth, number of samples included in the calculation and the

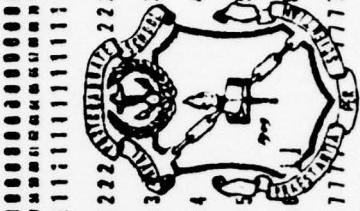
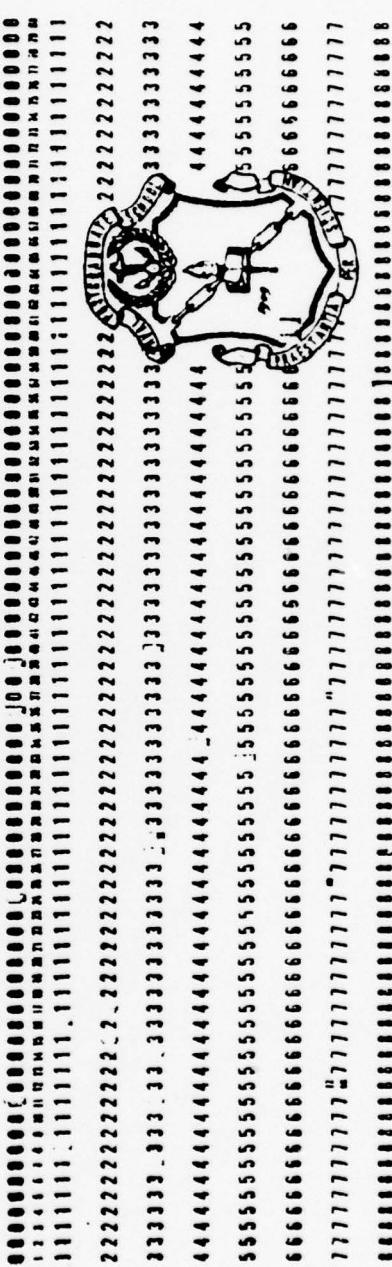
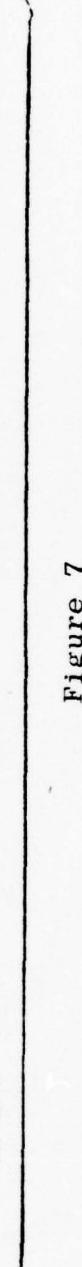
32200 78580	4	94 5277 5263 5248 5232 5201 5160 5117	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
LAT.	LON.	MO. ID. LAST 4 DIGITS OF SOUND SPEED AT STANDARD DEPTHS Card 1 (Input for VELDAT)	
32200 78580	4	94 2153 2093 2032 1972 1852 1701 1550	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
LAT.	LON.	MO. ID. TEMPERATURES AT STANDARD DEPTHS Card 2 (Input for TEMDAT)	
32200 78580	4	94 3629 3625 3617 3609 3599 3588	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
LAT.	LON.	MO. ID. SALINITY VALUES AT STANDARD DEPTHS Card 3 (Input for SALDAT)	
31 76 3212	07933	54 07 03	89366
Country	Ship	LAT.	LON.
		These fields unused for this analysis	
		Card 4 (Input for CHARTPLT)	
			
			
			
			

Figure 7

location and values of maximum and minimum sound speeds.

Temperature and salinity data were similarly analyzed.

The values for sound speeds at each standard depth for each station in the study area were input into VELDAT, grouped by season. As an example, all stations observed in January, February or March are examined together. Other seasons were defined as: Spring (April, May, June); Summer (July, August, September), and Autumn (October, November, December). This seasonal breakdown followed the practice of other researchers in the area (Kuroda and Marland, 1973).

Initially, sound speeds for each standard depth for all stations in the area were averaged and the sample mean computed. The following equation represents the computation made in VELDAT:

$$\overline{SV}_d = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N SV_{d_i}}{N} \quad (5)$$

\overline{SV}_d was the mean sound speed at a particular standard depth (d) over the entire area. $\sum SV_{d_i}$ was the sum of all sound speed values at a particular standard depth, and N was the number of sound speed values found for a particular standard depth. Where no value was found for a particular depth or a zero value was encountered, this sample was not included and N was not incremented.

A sample standard deviation was computed for sound speeds at each standard depth utilizing the following equation:

$$s_{SVd} = \left[\frac{\sum_{N-1} (SV_{di} - \bar{SV}_d)^2}{N-1} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (6)$$

s_{SVd} is the standard deviation of the sound speeds at a particular standard depth. \bar{SV}_d was the mean sound speed computed for the particular depth in question and N was the number of samples. The same procedure for dealing with blank or zero values was used in this computation as in the computation for mean sound speed. TEMDAT and SALDAT utilized the same equations for producing mean temperatures and salinities as well as standard deviations. Appendix 1 documentation includes input or data format required, variable specifications for different regions and modes of operation possible.

The procedure utilized to compute mean sound speeds and standard deviations at standard depths was suggested by the fact that present NOS practice dictates use of the "summation of layers" method for determination of sound speed corrections at depth. This method has been previously described in section I.C. of this thesis.

E. PROCEDURE

Sound speed data cards for all stations were produced and sorted by month. Variability of sound speeds over the entire area on a monthly basis was examined initially. Lack of substantial numbers of observations during any particular month precluded use of this technique for drawing meaningful conclusions.

Three month seasonal groupings were then combined and analyzed using VELDAT. The program output exhibited a larger variability than could be tolerated under the accuracy requirements stated. The question of applicability of historical data would have been quickly resolved had the variabilities over the entire area been small enough to match the stated accuracy requirements. However, this was not the case, the variability was too great; thus leading to a form of spatial subdivision.

The locations of stations exhibiting the maximum and minimum sound speed values revealed that grouping by area might reduce the observed standard deviations. These results, examined in view of the variation of physical properties of the waters (Kuroda and Marland, 1973), suggested a sub-division of the area into two regions. Since sound speed values should be similar for waters with similar physical properties, the objective of the sub-division was to separate the area into two natural populations of sound speed profiles. This method followed the procedure cited by Russell (1975), although his study was concerned with sub-division on a much larger scale.

The division was made along a northeast - southwest trending line approximately paralleling the 18 meter depth contour. The near-shore region resulting from this division was expected to exhibit much greater variations in sound speeds and hence a greater standard deviation. The offshore region was expected to show smaller variations of sound speed values. Figure 8 is a map of the area showing the division made. Sound speed

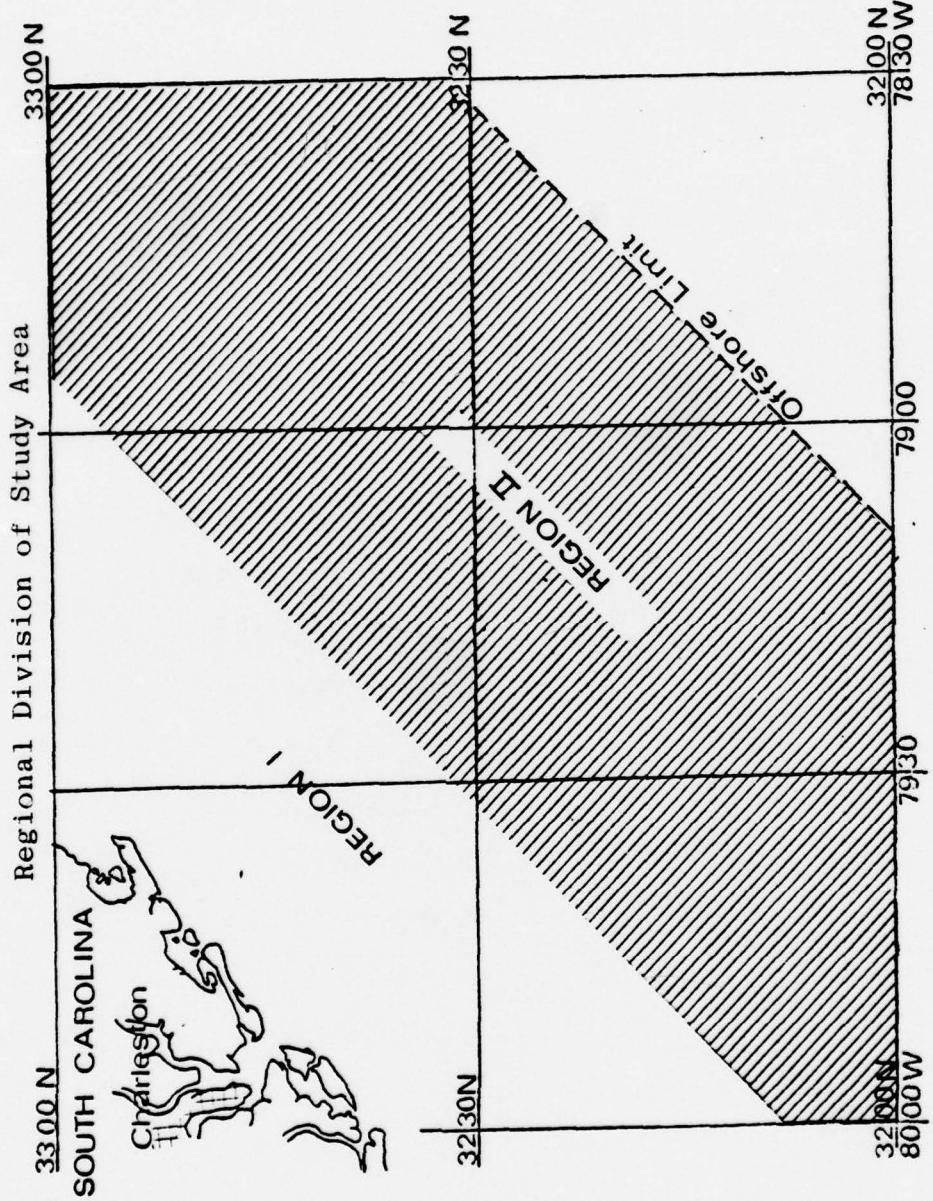


Figure 8

analysis was then achieved for each of the regions using VELDAT and the seasonal breakdown previously cited. A similar procedure was carried out in order to examine temperature and salinity variability in the region. TEMDAT and SALDAT were employed to this purpose.

Graphic profiles were produced from the VELDAT output showing the mean sound speed profile, and the maximum and minimum profiles for the offshore region. Profiles were produced for each season. Salinity and temperature profiles were also produced on a seasonal basis. Profiles for the inshore region were not produced due to the sparseness of data in the region.

Output from the statistical programs (VELDAT, TEMDAT, SALDAT) are included in Appendix 2. Seasonal Profiles of sound speed, temperature, and salinity are also included in Appendix 2.

Representative monthly temperature and salinity profiles were requested from HIDAT at Fleet Numerical Weather Central. The HIDAT output was used for comparison purposes with output from TEMDAT and SALDAT. The comparison was employed to validate results obtained in this analysis.

HIDAT salinity and temperature profiles were requested for the entire one-degree square, extending from latitude 32°N to latitude 33°N and from longitude 79°W to longitude 80°W. Typical values for salinity and temperature at standard depths for each month were the output for HIDAT. Data for the entire square was requested due to the fact that a one-degree square is the smallest subdivision possible with the HIDAT system. Seasonal averages of salinities and temperatures for standard

depths to 100 meters were made of the HIDAT typical profiles in order to compare the results with SALDAT and TEMPDAT output. The results of the comparison are summarized in Table III.

Depth (M)	WINTER			SPRING			SUMMER			FALL		
	TEMDAT Mean Temp. Deg-C	HIDAT Average Temp. Deg-C	SALDAT Mean Temp. (ppt)	TEMDAT Mean Temp. (Deg-C)	HIDAT Average Temp. (ppt)	SALDAT Mean Temp. (ppt)	TEMDAT Mean Temp. (Deg-C)	HIDAT Average Temp. (ppt)	SALDAT Mean Temp. (Deg-C)	TEMDAT Mean Temp. (Deg-C)	HIDAT Average Temp. (ppt)	SALDAT Mean Temp. (ppt)
0	19.24	20.65	36.31	20.63	22.22	35.72	36.21	27.74	27.44	35.60	35.11	24.09
10	19.05	20.65	36.28	36.30	20.49	22.20	35.86	36.24	27.32	27.21	35.68	35.59
20	19.14	20.60	36.24	36.30	20.15	21.76	36.14	36.24	26.16	26.82	35.92	35.98
30	19.35	20.45	36.28	36.30	19.90	20.16	36.22	36.24	24.23	23.11	36.12	36.32
50	19.01	19.50	36.29	36.26	18.90	19.67	36.29	36.35	22.31	21.44	36.18	36.24
75	18.26	***	36.27	***	17.81	***	36.28	***	19.69	***	36.09	***
80	***	18.14	***	36.19	***	18.87	***	36.35	***	18.85	***	36.21
100	17.46	16.72	36.24	36.08	16.25	17.48	36.19	36.30	16.94	17.43	35.87	36.29

TABLE III

Comparison of HIDAT Results with TEMDAT
and SALDAT Results

III. RESULTS

VELDAT analysis of the inshore region (I) of the study area produced little in the way of usable results. Data density in this region was so sparse as to render the results statistically meaningless. Less than 50 stations (all months, all years) were observed in region I.

Results of the analysis of region I exhibited standard deviations in the range of 1.2 meters/sec to 8.6 meters per second, depending on the season. Information was confined to the upper 10 meters of the water column as there were no observations below this depth. Computations were based on a maximum of 16 samples for any one season. Table IV is a summary of VELDAT results for this region.

The results indicated for region I clearly show that lack of adequate samples of historical data in the form of archived STD and Nansen Cast observations precludes use of this method to obtain velocity correctors for echo sounding.

In-situ observations would have to be made of temperature, salinity and depth in this region in order to obtain velocity corrections. This result is important in itself since it identifies a region lacking in data.

Results of the analysis for region II are exhibited in appendix 2. A plot of all stations observed is included as appendix 3. Stations are plotted on a seasonal basis. The results produced indicated that there was little information with which to work for depths greater than 100 meters.

TABLE IV
SUMMARY OF VELDAT RESULTS
REGION I

SEASON	DEPTH	MEAN SOUND SPEED	MAXIMUM SOUND SPEED	MINIMUM SOUND SPEED	STANDARD DEVIATION	NUMBER OF SAMPLES
W	0 (SURFACE)	1503.3	1518.4	1498.0	7.5	6
I	10	1504.6	1518.6	1500.3	7.0	6
N	0	1520.6	1527.4	1513.8	4.1	12
T	10	1519.4	1522.8	1513.1	2.8	8
E	0	1540.5	1543.3	1538.0	1.4	16
R	10	1540.7	1543.0	1538.0	1.5	12
S	0	1523.4	1532.2	1509.5	8.3	11
P	10	1522.7	1532.3	1509.8	8.6	9
F						
(METERS)	(M/SEC)	(M/SEC)	(M/SEC)	(M/SEC)	(M/SEC)	

However, the major portion of region II exhibits depths in the range of 18 to 95 meters (exceptions along the shelf break noted).

Winter mean sound speeds computed ranged from 1521.5 m/s at the surface to 1517.9 m/s at a depth of 100 meters. Standard deviations of sound speeds ranged from 4.4 m/s (at 75 meters) to 5.7 m/s (at 100 meters).

Mean temperatures for the same period ranged from 19.24°C at the surface to 17.46°C at 100 meters. Standard deviations ranged from 1.89°C at the surface to a minimum of 1.53°C at 50 meters.

Mean salinities exhibited a spread that ranged from 36.29‰ at the surface to 36.24‰ at 100 meters with standard deviations showing a maximum spread of from .10‰ (surface) to .32‰ (20 meters).

Results for the spring showed less variability. Mean sound speeds for the spring ranged from 1524 m/s at the surface to 1514.4 m/s at 100 meters. Standard deviations were in the range of 4.2 m/s at the surface to 2.6 m/s at 75 meters.

Mean temperatures for this season ranged from 20.63°C at the surface to 16.25°C at 100 meters. Standard deviations were in the range of 1.75°C at 10 meters to .87°C at 75 meters.

Mean salinities ranged from 35.72‰ at the surface to 36.19‰ at 100 meters. Standard deviations of .77‰ (surface) to .15‰ (50 meters) were observed.

The summer months exhibited the smallest variation in sound speeds only in the upper 10 meters.

Summer mean sound speeds ranged from 1541.7 m/s at the surface to 1515.6 m/s at 100 meters. Standard deviations ranged from 1.7 m/s (surface) to 11.1 m/s (100 meters).

Mean temperatures ranged from 27.74°C at the surface to 16.94°C at 100 meters. Variability as exhibited by standard deviations ranged from .78°C (surface) to 3.58°C (100 meters).

Mean salinities ranged from 35.60‰ at the surface to a maximum of 36.18‰ (50 meters). Standard deviations ranging from .53‰ (surface) to .21‰ (50 meters) were noted.

Autumn mean sound speeds ranged from 1533.9 m/s at the surface to 1527.8 m/s at 100 meters. Standard deviations ranging from 3.3 m/s (30 meters) to 13.8 m/s (100 meters) were computed.

Mean temperatures for any particular depth during this period ranged between 24.73°C (50 meters) and 21.17°C (100 meters). Standard deviations were in the range of 1.2°C (50 meters) to 4.91°C (100 meters).

Mean salinities ranged from 36.25‰ at the surface to 36.36‰ at 100 meters. Standard deviations for any depth fell in the range of .10‰ (20 meters) to .34‰ (100 meters).

The results indicate that sound speeds are least variable during the spring. This corresponds to the period of when temperatures throughout the column are least variable.

Near surface summer temperatures (1-10 meters) showed the least variation for any particular period or depth but variation increased substantially below 10 meters depth.

Salinities were least variable during the winter and fall, but standard deviations of salinity were always less than 1°/.. If a two sigma variation were examined, only two computed salinity standard deviations would be in excess of 1°/.. (surface and 10 meter depth during the spring).

Examination of the physical properties and seasonal nature of waters in this region based on the R/V GILL data as presented by Kuroda and Marland (1973) shows that these results are as expected.

Table V is a summary of the Region II standard deviations of sound speed, temperature and salinity on a seasonal basis abstracted from the results exhibited in appendix 2.

The relation between temperature and sound speed is already well-documented. Sound speeds calculated with Wilson's (1960) equation are more dependent on temperature than on salinity and pressure effects combined. Therefore it is reasonable to expect the largest variation of sound speed to occur when temperature variation is a maximum. A 1°C temperature increase will produce a corresponding increase in sound speed of 4.5 m/s. Likewise, a 1°/.. salinity increase produces 1.3 m/s increase in sound speed and 100 meters depth increase will produce a 1.4 m/sec sound speed increase (Ingham, 1975).

The results obtained, indicate that sound speed variability is much more sensitive to temperature variation than to salinity variation. In addition, the results indicate that the greatest variation in sound speeds does not occur at the surface but at some depth below it, corresponding to the depth of greatest

TABLE V
VARIABILITY (ONE-SIGMA) OF SOUND SPEED, TEMPERATURE, AND SALINITY

DEPTH (m)	WINTER			SPRING			SUMMER			AUTUMN		
	SOUND SPEED (M/SEC)	TEMP. (°C)	SALINITY (ppt.)									
0	5.4	1.85	0.10	4.2	1.72	0.77	1.7	0.78	0.53	4.5	1.81	0.17
10	5.3	1.84	0.10	4.1	1.75	0.61	1.8	0.84	0.48	4.4	1.78	0.13
20	4.9	1.70	0.32	3.6	1.71	0.23	3.3	1.39	0.32	4.5	1.84	0.10
30	4.9	1.69	0.12	4.1	1.56	0.21	5.4	2.19	0.21	3.3	1.35	0.12
50	4.5	1.53	0.14	2.8	1.03	0.15	6.0	2.31	0.21	3.0	1.20	0.18
75	4.4	1.69	0.14	2.6	0.87	0.18	7.0	2.45	0.38	7.5	2.84	0.21
100	5.7	1.81	0.20	3.2	0.97	0.29	11.1	3.58	0.50	13.8	4.91	0.34

temperature change. The depth of greatest temperature change varies between 75 and 100 meters depending on the season. This boundary layer between the zone responding to climatic and mixing effect and a lower zone of constant temperature decrease is usually noted as the thermocline depth. However the thermocline in this region is not well-defined. The motion of this boundary layer in the vertical leads to the large variability of temperatures observed at depths between 75 and 100 meters.

The comparison of results achieved during this study with the averaged HIDAT results revealed that, in general, HIDAT temperature averages were 1°c to 2°c higher than TEMDAT mean temperatures. HIDAT salinities agree with SALDAT mean salinities to within .5‰ for almost all cases.

The temperature variation noted is probably due to two factors:

- 1) The HIDAT routine used considerably more data in the form of XBT observations than the data base for TEMDAT contained.
- 2) The HIDAT data is more heavily weighted toward deeper (farther offshore) portions of the area. This is also the region of higher temperatures since isotherms parallel the coast and temperatures increase offshore. The "weighting" is due to the fact that XBT observations are not made in the shallow (200 meters near shore coastal regions as often as they are at depths greater than 200 meters).

The significance of the HIDAT comparison lies in the fact that it was an independent selection scheme used to check results obtained in this study.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The results of the VELDAT analysis for region I were less than satisfactory. Low data density in this region precludes the determination of sound speed profiles with any statistical certainty. Therefore, the use of historical sound speed information for correction of echo soundings is precluded in this region.

In-situ measurement of temperature, salinity and depth or sound speed directly would have to be made in this region in order to correct echo soundings. Extrapolation of this result to other near shore regions on the east coast of the U.S. was not done. Nevertheless, a cursory examination of the number of stations occurring in the near shore region of Marsden Square 116, of which the study area is a portion, indicates that low data density in these regions will be a limiting factor.

Results of the analysis for the offshore region (II) allow several conclusions to be drawn.

NOS accuracy considerations require that mean sound speed be known to within ± 4 m/sec. Considering the variability involved in making measurements of parameters from which sound speed is computed, it is the author's opinion that this requirement can logically be interpreted to include 95.5% of the observations or a variability of two standard deviations (2σ).

Table 5 shows the value in meters per second of a one-sigma variation at each standard depth computed using VELDAT for each season. This table also gives the value of a one sigma variation for salinity and temperature at each standard depth.

The results summarized in table 5 indicate that two standard deviations at any standard depth would exceed the required ± 4 meter per second value for sound speed, with the exception of the upper 10 meters during the summer.

Further, during the winter, all values for one standard deviation exceed the ± 4 m/sec requirement at all standard depths.

Other seasons show values of one-standard deviation which exceed the ± 4 meter per second requirement for some portions of the water column.

The variability of the historical data exceeds the ± 4 m/sec. criteria at the 2σ level, hence the question of whether or not historical information is adequate to develop echo sounding corrections is answered as negative for this region.

Data generated as a result of this study indicated that changes in present methods for in-situ determination of sound speeds would be possible.

The salinity data presented indicates that this is the least variable parameter affecting sound speed. Salinity data shows that the greatest standard deviation observed was $.77^{\circ}/\text{‰}$, and this was atypical. Standard deviations for the most part were in the range of $.1^{\circ}/\text{‰}$ to $.5^{\circ}/\text{‰}$.

The analysis of Wilson's (1960) equation (Bivins, 1976) indicates that a natural variability of 3°/.. in salinity could be tolerated if temperature measurements were made with sufficient accuracy ($\pm .1^{\circ}\text{C}$).

If one sigma variation is in the range of .1°/.. to .8°/.., it is clear that if this were extrapolated to 2σ to include 95.5% of the values, the variability would not exceed 3°/.. Therefore temperature observations alone, and historically determined salinities would appear to meet the stated accuracy requirements. Such temperature observations could be made with the XBT system, instead of the currently used Nansen bottles with reversing thermometers and STD probes with increased efficiency.

XBT's are presently available with resolution capabilities of $.01^{\circ}\text{C}$ in temperature and 0.9 meters in depth (McDowell, 1978). This increased resolution over previous devices results from improved recorder design (McDowell, 1978).

Accuracy limits of the XBT have been quoted as "less than $.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ error 95% of the time" (Naval Oceanographic Office, 1978). Accuracy of the depth measurements obtained by the XBT are stated as less than 5 meters (Naval Oceanographic Office, 1978).

It has been suggested that accuracy improvements in XBT measurements can be obtained by utilizing an improved "rate of fall equation" for the probe (McDowell, 1978). Improved factory selection of thermistors used in XBTs including calibration could also increase repeatability of the measurements. Further testing and definition of the accuracy that can be obtained utilizing the XBT would be desirable.

Finally, the data base used in this study indicated that near-shore data for the study area was sparse. This fact may be characteristic of NODC files for near-shore coastal regions. Further efforts to improve the NODC data base would result in an improved determination of variability in the region.

Investigation of the T-S relation in these regions may also prove useful for corrector determination. Where the T-S relation proves sufficiently constant, salinity determination may be made on the basis of water temperature alone. Further study will be necessary to define this relationship and determine applicable regions.

The results obtained during this analysis, while not statistically rigorous, present a general picture of sound speed variability within a shelf region and answer the question of applicability of historical information to the correction of echo soundings.

APPENDIX 1:
Computer Programs

```
***** NODCDUM *****  
  
SOURCE: DR. R.G. PACQUETTE  
  
THIS PROGRAM PROVIDES A LISTING OF HEADERS FOR NPS688 AND  
ASSIGNS A SERIAL NUMBER IN COLUMNS 81-85  
  
DIMENSION HDR1(9),HDR4(9)  
REWIND 4  
NREC=0  
NHD=0  
WRITE(6,10)  
10 FORMAT(1X,LISTING OF HEADERS FOR NODC TAPE: NPS433',44X,'NHD',3X,  
11 READ(4,100,END=300)HDR1,HDR2,HDR3,HDR4,HDR5,ITYP  
100 FORMAT(9A4,A1,A4,9A4,A2,I1)  
NREC=NREC+1  
IF(ITYP.NE.1)GO TO 11  
NHD=NHD+1  
WRITE(6,200)HDR1,HDR2,HDR3,HDR4,HDR5,ITYP,NHD,NREC  
200 FORMAT(1X,9A4,A1,A4,9A4,A2,I1,2X,15,2X,15,2X,16)  
GO TO 11  
300 WRITE(6,400)  
400 FORMAT(1X,5X,'END OF FILE')  
999 STOP  
END  
//GO.FT04F001 DD UNIT=3400-4,VOL=SER=NPS688,DISP=(OLD,KEEP),  
//DCB=(DEN=2,RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3200),LABEL=(1,SL,,IN),  
//DSN=S2514,NDC2
```

NODCPUNCH 15 NOVEMBER 1978

THIS IS THE SECOND IN A SERIES OF THREE PROGRAMS WHICH WILL READ SELECTED STATIONS FROM NODC TAPE (NODCRD MOD 3), PUNCH DATA CARDS (NODCPUNCH), AND PLOT CROSS SECTIONS OF TEMPERATURE, SALINITY, AND SIGMA-T(1).

THIS PROGRAM READS SELECTED STATIONS FROM NO DC TAPES PRINTS THE HEADER INFO, PUNCHES PARTIAL HEADER INFO FOR STATION ID PURPOSES (ONLY) AND SELECTED STATION DATA IF ORIGINAL STATION DATA IS DESIRED SET NNUM=6, IF INTERPOLATED DATA IS DESIRED SET NNUM=3.

- A. BY DIRECT COMPARISON OF ONE FIELD (4 CHARACTERS MAX.) WITH A TEST CONSTANT IN A-FORMAT.
 - B. SAME AS A. BUT WITH TWO FIELDS.

C. EITHER OR BOTH FIELDS IN A AND B MAY BE TESTED BY •GE.IX
OR •GE.IX.AND.LE.IY TYPE OF CRITERIA IN I-FORMAT.

CARD INPUT AND INSTRUCTIONS ARE CODED AS FOLLOWS.

CARD NO. 1 : 80 BYTES OF FORMAT FOR READING CARD NO. 2 TYPICALLY
FOR ONE A-FORMAT COMPARISON FIELD, ONE BLANK, AND TWO 2-INTEGER'S:

```
(10A4,4X,11,4X,11,1X,A2,2X,A4,11,1X,14,14,16,5X)
```

CARD NO. 2 : 40 BYTES OF VARIABLE FORMAT FOR READING THE TEST
VARIABLES IA AND IB FROM TAPE. ALWAYS SPECIFY TWO, EVEN THOUGH
YOU MAY ONLY USE THE FIRST IN COLUMN 45 (MD3) PUT A ZERO OR BLANK
IF ONE TEST VARIABLE IS TO BE USED: ANY OTHER NUMERAL WILL
INDICATE TWO TEST FIELDS IN COLUMN 50 (MD1) A ZERO OR BLANK INDICATES
PURE CHARACTER RECOGNITION. A 1 INDICATES GE, A 2 INDICATES GE.
TEST CONSTANT NO. 1, TCI, AND LE.TC2;
TC1 AND TC2 ARE ENTERED IN COLUMNS 52-55 AND (IF APPROPRIATE)
THE SECOND GROUP (SINGLE OR DOUBLE) OF TEST CONSTANTS
IS CODED SIMILARLY IN COLUMNS 60-69. COLUMN 60 (MD2) IS LIKE 50 TC3
AND (IF APPROPRIATE) TC4 ARE ENTERED IN 62-65 AND 66-69 RESPECTIVELY.
COLUMNS 70-75 CONTAIN AN INTEGER SPECIFYING THE NUMBER OF RECORDS
TO BE SKIPPED BEFORE PROCESSING: IF BLANK, NO SKIPS.

CARD NO. 3: 40 BYTES FOR ENTERING A FORMAT FOR WRITING THE TEST
CONSTANTS, E.G.:
 1X, 'TC1=' ,A3, ' , TC2=' ,A4, ' , TC3=' ,14, TC4=' ,14)

NOTE: SOME MANIPULATIONS TO RECOVER THE MINUS SIGN IN TEMPERATURE
WHICH APPEARS AS AN 11 JR 12 PUNCH IN THE FOURTH DIGIT

```
DIMENSION FMT1(10),FMT2(20),FMT(20) HD21(19)
INTEGER CC,YR,DAY,HR,ST,ANO,DPT,HSDT,TYPE,T21,F1
DATA SGN1/1/SGN2/1-/F1/2D04040/,DI/ZF040400/,DOT/./
12E/250404040/,SV1+1./,ND/1./,NRD/0./,NREC/0./

C CALL REREAD
REWIND 4
WRITE(6,6)
6 FORMAT(1//)
C N IS THE NUMBER OF HEADERS PRINTED, NN IS THE NUMBER OF LINES PRINTED ON PAGE, NOPAGE IS THE
C NPG IS THE COUNT OF NUMBER OF RECORDS READ
C PAGE NUMBER, NREC IS THE NUMBER OF RECORDS READ
N=0
NPG=0
NN=0
NRD=0
NNUM=6

C READ FORMATS, ET:
C
C READ(5,400)FMT
400 FORMAT(20A4)
WRITE(6,401)FMT
401 FORMAT(1X1)FMT='20A4'
READ(5,402)FMT1,MD3,MD1,TC1,TC2,MD2,TC3,TC4,ND
402 FORMAT(1X1)FMT1,MD1,MD2,ND,MD3
1 THE NUMBER OF RECORDS TO BE SKIPPED, AND NREC ARE: ,/IX,10A4,215,
1 1015)
READ(5,403)FMT2
403 FORMAT(20A4)
WRITE(6,404)FMT1,TC2,TC3,TC4
C SKIP DIRECTLY TO PRINTING DATA, IF THERE IS NONE TO BE SKIPPED.
C
NREC=0
77 IF(ND.EQ.0) GO TO 99
```

```

C READ THE UNWANTED DATA
C K=1
C   8 READ(4,9,END=200,ERR=190)
C   9 FORMAT(79X,11)
C     IF(K.GE.ND) GO TO 99
C     K=K+1
C     GO TO 8
C   END OF UNWANTED DATA LOOP

C 99 NREC=K

C   NC PAGE= NC PAGE+1
C     WRITE(6,50)
C   50 FORMAT(11)
C     WRITE(6,3) NC PAGE
C   3 FORMAT(9X,'SELECTED HEADERS FOR BERING AND/OR CHUKCHI AND/OR BEAUF
C   10 RT SEAS', PAGE, '13//')
C     NPG=NPG+3
C     WRITE(6,4) THE HEADING FOR THE HEADER RECORD DATA.
C   4 FORMAT(5X,'CTY SHP LAT(N) LONGITUDE YR MN DY STANO
C   1C //')

C   K=0
C   -----BEGIN MAIN LOOP-----
C   11 CONTINUE

C   HDR1 AND HDR2 CONTAIN ALL HEADER INFO EXCEPT TYPE WHICH IS THE
C   TEST VARIABLE Typ
C   NREC=NREC+1

C   THE NEXT CARD IS ONLY TO BE USED FOR NPS688 IN THE ATLANTIC
C
C   1 IF(NREC.GE.90865)GO TO 194
C   READ(4,110,END=200,ERR=190)HDR1,HDR2,TYP
C   110 FORMAT(19A4,A3,1)
C     IF(TYP.NE.'1')GO TO 11
C     NN=NN+1
C     READ(99,FMT1)IA,IB
C     CALL TEST(LANS,MD1,MD2,TC1,TC2,TC3,TC4,IA,IB)
C     A RETURN OF LANS=1 INDICATES TEST SATISFIED
C     IF(LANS.NE.1)GO TO 11
C     READ(99,10)LC,SH,LATM,LOND,LATD,LOND,LONM,LONM2,MSQ,VR,MO,DAY,STA
C   1 NO

```

```

10 FORMAT(3A2,2A3,3A1,A3,3A2,6X,A3)
12 N=N+1
    NPG=NPG+2

C   WE EXAMINE LONNM WHICH HAS AN OVERPUNCH FOR EAST LONGITUDES,
C   BECOMING D1,D2 ETC AND DO INSTEAD OF F1,F2, AND FO.
C   WE START BY SUBTRACTING ZFO. IF THE RESULT IS GT. ZERO THE
C   DIGIT HAD NO OVERPUNCH AND WE RECREATE THE DIGIT IF THE
C   RESULT IS LT. ZERO WE SUPPLY THE MINUS SIGN, FIND OUT IF IT WAS
C   A DIGIT .GT. ZERO BY A SIMILAR PROCEDURE, ETC.

NB=LONNM1-F1
IF(NB.GE.0) GO TO 43
SIGN=MUST BE NEGATIVE.

C   SGN=SGN2 ORIGINAL DIGIT AND SUBTRACT ZDO: THIS ALSO CONVERTS
C   RECREATE A Z50 INTO A 1000000, A -0.

NB=NB+F1-D1
IF(NB.GE.0) GO TO 45
RECREATE DIGIT IF IT WAS NOT AMONG 0 TO 9 AND PRINT IT UNCHANGED.
NB=NB+D1
GO TO 47
SGN=SGN1

43 NB=NB+F1
47 WRITE(6,20)CC,SH,LATD,LATM,SGN,LOND,LONM,NB ,LONM2,YR,MO,DAY,STA
20 1ND NREC
21 1NO NREC
1)  WRITE(7,21)CC,SH,LATD,LATM,SGN,LOND,LONM,NB ,LONM2,YR,MO,DAY,STA
21 FORMAT(6XA2,2X,A2,1X,A3,4X,A1,A3,3A1,3X,3(A2,1X),1X,A3,10X,16)
24 WRITE(6,24)
24 FORMAT(6!2:)
24 FORMAT(6!2:)
NPG=NPG+2

C   27 NREC=NREC+1
C   READ DATA
    READ(4,301,END=200,ERR=192) D,T1,T2,T21, T22,S1,S2,ST1,ST2,
1 1SY2,SY3,01,02,1YP
30 1FORMAT(128,A4,1XA2,3A1,A2,A3,A2,T47,A3,A1,A2,T80,I1)
NN=NN+1
1F(NPG.LE.70)G) TN 32
NOPAGE=NOPAGE+1
NPG=0
WRITE(6,50)
WRITE(6,3) NOPAGE
WRITE(6,4)

```

```

32 READ(99,fmt1)IA,IB
CALL TEST(LTRANS,MD1,MD2,MD3,TC1,TC2,TC3,TC4,IA,IB)
IF(LTRANS.NE.'L')GO TO 11
READ(99,10)CC,SH,LATM,LOND,LONM,MSQ,YR,MO,DAY,STA
100 GO TO 12
WE EXAMINE T21, WHICH HAS AN OVERPUNCH FOR A MINUS SIGN,
BECOMING D1,D2, ETC. AND DO INSTEAD OF F1,F2, AND F0.
WE START BY SUBTRACTING ZFO. IF THE RESULT IS GT. ZERO, THE
DIGIT HAD NO OVERPUNCH AND WE RECREATE THE DIGIT. IF THE
RESULT IS LT. ZERO, WE SUPPLY THE MINUS SIGN, FIND OUT IF IT WAS
A DIGIT. GT. ZERO BY A SIMILAR PROCEDURE, ETC.
11  IF(TYP.NE.'NNNU')GO TO 27
NB=(T21-F1
IF(NB.GE.0) GO TO 33
SIGN=MUST BE NEGATIVE.
SIGN=SGN2
RECREATE ORIGINAL DIGIT AND SUBTRACT ZDO: THIS ALSO CONVERTS
A 250 INTO A 1000000, A -0.
NB=NB+F1-D1
IF(NB.GE.0) GO TO 35
RECREATE DIGIT IF IT WAS NOT AMONG 0 TO 9 AND PRINT IT UNCHANGED.
NB=NB+D1
GO TO 37
SGN=SGN1
33 NB=NB+F1
35 WRITE(6,95) D, SGN, T1, DOT, T2, NB, T22, S1, JDT, S2, ST1, DOT, ST2, 01, DOT,
102 SV1,'SV2',DOT, SV3,TYP
WRITE(7,95) D, SGN, T1, DOT, T2, NB, T22, S1, DOT, S2, ST1, DOT, ST2, 01, DOT,
102 SV1,'SV2',DOT, SV3,TYP
95 FORMAT('T9,A4,T18,A1,T30,A2,A1,A3,T39,A2,A1,A2,T49,A1,A1,
1A2,T57,A1,A3,A1,A1,T66,I1)
90 NPG=NPG+1
GO TO 27
-----END OF DATA-READ LOOP
-----END OF MAIN LOOP

190 IF(K.EQ.0) GO TO 192
191 FORMAT(6,191) KCC,SH,LATM,LOND,LONM,MSQ,YR,MO,DAY,STA
K=K+1
FORMAT(7,5X,'READ ERROR IN SKIP LOOP: CONTINUE. K= ',I6,1
GO T 8
192 WRITE(6,193)NREC
193 FORMAT(7,5X,'READ ERROR IN DATA-READ LOOP: CONTINUE. NREC= ',I6,1
NREC=NREC+1
GO TO 27
194 WRITE(6,195)

```

```

195 FORMAT('//5X,' END OF BERING SEA DATA')
196 GO TO 999
200 WRITE(6,205)
205 FORMAT('//5X,' END OF FILE')
206 GO TO 999
207 STOP
208 END

C
C   SUBROUTINE TEST
C   DOES THE TESTING FOR NODCRD MOD. 3
C
C   SUBROUTINE TEST(IANS,MD1,MD2,MD3,TC1,TC2,TC3,TC4,IA,IB)
C
C   TEST THE FIRST FIELD
C
      INTEGER TC1,TC2,TC3,TC4
      IF(MD1=1)20,40,60
      20  IF(IA.EQ.IB)GO TO 30
          IANS=0
          GO TO 999
      30  IANS=1
          IF(MD3.EQ.0)GO TO 999
          GO TO 100
      40  IF(IA.GE.TC1)GO TO 50
          IANS=0
          GO TO 999
      50  IANS=1
          IF(MD3.EQ.0)GO TO 999
          GO TO 100
      60  IF(IA.GE.TC1)GO TO 65
          IANS=0
          GO TO 999
      65  IF(IA.LE.TC2)GO TO 70
          IANS=0
          GO TO 999
      70  IANS=1
          IF(MD3.EQ.0)GO TO 999
      80  MD3.NE.0: TEST A SECOND FIELD
C
C   100  IF(MD2=1)120,140,160
      120  IF(IB.EQ.IB)GO TO 999
          IANS=0
          GO TO 999
      140  IF(IB.GE.TC3)GO TO 999
          IANS=0

```

```

      GO TJ 999
C 160 IF(IB.GE.TC3)GO TO 165
      IANS=0
      GO TO 999
165 IF(IB.LE.TC4)GO TO 999
      IANS=0
999 RETURN
      END
// GO FT04 F001 DD UN IT=3400-4 VOL=SER=NPS688 D1 SP=(OLD KEEP),
// DCB=(DEN=2,RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3200),LAPEL=(1,SL,'IN),
// DSN=S2514,NDCL2
// GSYSIN DD *
// 10A4 4X11,4X,11,1X,12,2X,11,1X,A4,A4 16,5X
// 20X,12,12,56X,12,56X,12,56X,12,56X,12,56X,12
// 1X,TC1=*,TC2=*,TC3=*,TC4=*,TC4=*,TC4=*,TC4=*
      085682

```

*****NO DC RD, MOD.3*****
R.G. PAQUETTE, 11 OCT 78
READS SELECTED STATIONS FROM NO DC TAPE. THESE STATIONS MAY BE
SELECTED AS FOLLOWS:

- A. BY DIRECT COMPARISON OF ONE FIELD(4 CHARACTERS MAX.) WITH
A TEST CONSTANT IN A-FORMAT.
B. SAME AS A. BUT WITH TWO FIELDS.

C. EITHER OR BOTH FIELDS IN A AND B MAY BE TESTED BY .GE.IX
OR .GE.IX.AND.LE.IV TYPE OF CRITERIA IN I-FORMAT.

CARD INPUT AND INSTRUCTIONS ARE CODED AS FOLLOWS.

CARD NO.1 : 80 BYTES OF FORMAT FOR READING CARD NO.2 TYPICALLY
FOR ONE A-FORMAT COMPARISON FIELD, ONE BLANK, AND TWO INTEGERS:

{10A4,4X,11,1X,A2,2X,A4,I1,1X,14,14,16,5X}

CARD NO.2 : 40 BYTES OF VARIABLE FORMAT FOR READING THE TEST
VARIABLES IA AND IB FROM TAPE. ALWAYS SPECIFY TWO, EVEN THOUGH
YOU MAY ONLY USE THE FIRST. IN COLUMN 45 (MD3) PUT A ZERO OR BLANK
IF ONE TEST VARIABLE IS TO BE USED; ANY OTHER NUMERAL WILL
INDICATE TWO TEST FIELDS. IN COLUMN 50 (MD1) A ZERO OR BLANK INDICATES
PURE CHARACTER RECOGNITION. A.1. INDICATES .GE. A SINGLE CONSTANT,
A.2. INDICATES .GE. TEST CONSTANT NO.1. TC1, AND .LE. TC2;
TC1 AND TC2 ARE ENTERED IN COLUMNS 52-55 AND (IF APPROPRIATE) 56-59.
IS CODED SIMILARLY IN COLUMNS 60-69. COLUMN 60 (MD2) IS LIKE 50. TC3
AND (IF APPROPRIATE) TC4 ARE ENTERED IN 62-65 AND 66-69 RESPECTIVELY.
COLUMNS 70-75 CONTAIN AN INTEGER SPECIFYING THE NUMBER OF RECORDS
TO BE SKIPPED BEFORE PROCESSING; IF BLANK, NO SKIPS.

CARD NO.3 : 40 BYTES FOR ENTERING A FORMAT FOR WRITING THE TEST
CONSTANTS, E.G.:

{1X,'TC1=' ,A3 ,', TC2=' ,A4 ,', TC3=' ,I4, TC4=' ,I4)

NOTE SOME MANIPULATIONS TO RECOVER THE MINUS SIGN IN TEMPERATURE
WHICH APPEARS AS AN 11 OR 12 PUNCH IN THE FOURTH DIGIT

DIMENSION FMT1(10), FMT2(20), HDR1(12),
INTEGER CC, YR, DAY, HR, STAND, DPTH, TYP, T21, F1, D1, ZE, TC1, TC2, TC3, TC4

```

DATA SG N1//, ' /SG N2//, ' /F1//ZFO404040/, D1 /ZC0404040/,  

1ZE/Z50404040/, $V1//, ' /,D0T/.  

C CALL REREAD  

C REWIND 4  

C WRITE(6,6)  

C FORMAT(6,6)  

C N IS THE NUMBER OF HEADERS PRINTED, NN IS THE NUMBER OF HEADERS READ,  

C NPG IS THE COUNT OF NUMBER OF LINES PRINTED ON PAGE, NOPAGE IS THE  

C PAGE NUMBER, NREC IS THE NUMBER OF RECORDS READ  

C NCPAGE=2  

C N=0  

C NN=0  

C NPG=0  

C NRD=0  

C  

C READ FORMATS, ETC  

C  

C READ(5,400) FMT  

C 400 FORMAT(20A4)  

C WRITE(6,401) FMT  

C 401 FORMAT(1X,FMT=FMT=1,20A4)  

C READ(5,FMT=FMT=1,M3,M1,T1,TC1,TC2,TC3,TC4,ND)  

C WRITE(6,402) FMT=FMT=1,M3,M1,MD2,ND,MD3  

C 402 FORMAT(1X,FMT=FMT=1,ND,MD3)  

C FOR READIN TEST VARIABLES FROM TAPE MODE1 MODE2  

C 1,THE NUMBER OF RECORDS TO BE SKIPPED,AND MODE3 ARE:,IX,10A4,215,  

C 110,15  

C READ(5,403) FMT2  

C 403 FORMAT(20A4)  

C WRITE(6,FMT2)TC1,TC2,TC3,TC4  

C SKIP DIRECTLY TO PRINTING DATA, IF THERE IS NONE TO BE SKIPPED.  

C K=0  

C NREC=0  

C 77 IF(ND.EQ.0) GO TO 99  

C  

C READ THE UNWANTED DATA  

C K=1  

C 8 READ(4,9,END=200,ERR=190)  

C 9 FORMAT(79X,11)  

C IF(K.GE.ND) GJ TO 99  

C K=K+1  

C GOTO 8  

C END OF UNWANTED DATA LOOP  

C  

C 99 NREC=K  

C NOPAGE=NOPAGE+1

```

```

      WRITE(6,50)
50   FORMAT(6,1)
      WRITE(6,3) NOPAGE
3   FORMAT(9X,'NO NODC DATA FOR ATLANTIC,SE COAST,INSHORE,CHARLESTON AREA
1   PAGE',13,/)
1   NPG=NPG+3
K=0

C     -----BEGIN MAIN LOOP-----


C     11 CONTINUE
C     HDR1 AND HDR2 CONTAIN ALL HEADER INFO EXCEPT TYPE WHICH IS THE
C     TEST VARIABLE TYP
NREC=NREC+1

C     THE NEXT CARD IS ONLY TO BE USED FOR NPS688 IN THE ATLANTIC
IF(NREC.GE.90865)GO TO 194
READ(4,110)END=200,ERR=190)HDR1,HDR2,TYP
FORMAT(19A4,A3,11)
110 IF(TYP.NE.1)GO TO 11
NN=NN+1
READ(99,FMT1)IA1B
CALL TESTTRANS1,MD1,MD2,MD3,TC1,TC2,TC3,TC4,IA,IB)
ARETURN OF IAN S=1 INDICATES TESTSATISFIELD
1 IF(IANS.NE.1)GO TO 11
READ(99,10)CC,SH,LATD,LOND,LONM,LONN,MSQ,YR,
1M0DAY,HR,CRND,STAND,DEPTH,NOBS,STA2,1D1,1D2,TYP
10 FORMAT(3A2,4A3,3A2,3A3,A4,2A2,26X,A2,2X,2A4,11)
12 N=N+1

C     WRITE THE HEADING FOR THE HEADER RECORD DATA.
5   WRITE(6,4)
4   FORMAT(5X,'CTY SHP LAT(N) LONGITUD MSQ YR MO DAY HR , CRND STAND D
1 PTH SDH NOBS ID TYP N NN NREC /)
CC=COUNTRY SH=SHIP LAT IS LATITUDE, LON IS LONGITUDE, MSQ IS
WARS DEN SQUARE YR=YEAR M0MONTH HR=HOUR GCT STAND SHIPS
STATION NO DEPTH T0 BOT TOM SDTH DEPTH T0 BOT TOM SDTH DEPTH OF STATION,
ID IS NODC IDENTIFICATION, TYP IS CARD TYPE.

NPG=NPG+2
WRITE(6,20)
1 STANDO STA2,0PTD,SDTH,NOBS,1D1,1D2,TYP,N,NN,NREC
20 FORMAT(5X,A2,2X,A2,2X,A2,2X,A3,-,A3,2X,A3,3(1X,A2),
1 X,A3,2X,A3,2X,A3,2X,A2,1X,A2,2X,A2,2X,A2,2X,2A4,2X,11,317)
24 WRITE(6,24)
24 FORMAT(6,1)

```

```

C      NPG=NPG+2
C      WRITE HEADING FOR DATA
C      WRITET(6,25)
C      FORMAT(T18, 'DEPTH', T15, 'TEMPERATURE', T28, 'SALINITY', T38, 'SIGMA-T',
C      1T48, 'OXYGEN', T59, 'SV', T64, 'TYPE', /)
C      NPG=NPG+2

C      27 NREC=NREC+1
C      READ DATA
C      READ(430,END=200,ERR=192) D,T1,T2,T21, T22,S1,S2,ST1,ST2,
C      1 SV2,SV3,01,02,TYP
C      30 IF(TYP.NE.1)GO TO 31,A2,A3,A2,T47,A3,AL,AL,A2,T80,I11)
C      NN=NN+1
C      PRINT ABOUT 75 LINES ON A PAGE
C      IF(NPG.LE;50)GO TO 32
C      NNPAGE=NNPAGE+1
C      NPG=0
C      WRITE(6,50)
C      WRITE(6,3)NNPAGE
C      32 READ(99,fmt1)IA,IB
C      CALL TE ST(1,ANS1,M01,M02,M03,TC1,TC2,TC3,TC4,IA,IB)
C      IF(ANS1.NE.1)GO TO 11
C      READ(99,10)CC,SH,LAT,D,LOND,LONM,MSQ,YR,MO,DAY,HR,CRNO,STANO,
C      1DPTH,SDTH,N0BS,STA2,IB1,IB2,TYP
C      GO TO 12
C      WE EXAMINE T21, WHICH HAS AN OVERPUNCH FOR A MINUS SIGN,
C      RECOMMING D1,D2 ETC. AND DO INSTEAD OF F1,F2, AND FO.
C      WE START BY SUBTRACTING ZFO. IF THE RESULT IS GT. ZERO, THE
C      DIGIT HAD NO OVERPUNCH AND WE RECREATE THE DIGIT IF THE
C      RESULT IS LT ZERO. WE SUPPLY THE MINUS SIGN, FIND OUT IF IT WAS
C      A DIGIT .GT. ZERO BY A SIMILAR PROCEDURE, ETC.
C      NR=T21-F1
C      IF(NB.GE.0) GO TO 33
C      SIGN=SIGN2
C      SIGN MUST BE NEGATIVE.
C      RECREATE ORIGINAL DIGIT AND SUBTRACT ZDO: THIS ALSO CONVERTS
C      A Z50 INTO A 1000000, A -0.
C      NB=NB+F1-D1
C      IF(NB.GE.0) GO TO 35
C      RECREATE DIGIT IF IT WAS NOT AMONG 0 TO 9 AND PRINT IT UNCHANGED.
C      NB=NB+D1
C      GO TO 37
C      33 SGN=SGN1
C      35 NE=NB+F1
C      37 WRITE(6,95) D,SGN,T1,DOT,T2,NB,T22,S1,DOT,S2,ST1,DOT,ST2,01,00T,
C      102 SV1,SV2,DOT,SV3,T1,DOT,T2,NB,T22,S1,DOT,S2,ST1,DOT,ST2,01,00T,
C      95 FORMAT(T9,A4,T18,A1,A2,4A1,T30,A2,A1,A3,T39,A2,A1,A2,T49,A1,A1,

```

```

1A2,T57,A1,A3,A1,A1,T66,I1)
90 NFG=NPG+1
   GO TO 27
-----END OF DATA-READ LOOP

C      -----END OF MAIN LOOP

C      190 IF(K.EQ.0) GO TO 192
C      WRITE(6,191) KCC,SH,LATD,LOND,LONM,IDL, ID2, TYP
C      FORMAT(15X,'READ ERROR IN SKIP LOOP: CONTINUE. K= ',I6/)
C      K=K+1
C      GO TO 8
C      192 WRITE(6,193) NREC
C      FORMAT(15X,'READ ERROR IN DATA-READ LOOP; CONTINUE. NREC= ',I6/)
C      NREC=NREC+1
C      GO TO 27
C      194 WRITE(6,195)
C      FORMAT(15X,' END OF ATLANTIC OCEAN DATA ')
C      GO TO 999
C      195 FORMAT(15X,' END OF FILE')
C      GO TO 999
C      200 WRITE(6,205)
C      FORMAT(15X,' END OF FILE')
C      GO TO 999
C      205 FORMAT(15X,' END OF FILE')
C      GO TO 999
C      999 STOP
C      END

C      SUBROUTINE TEST
C      DOES THE TESTING FOR NODCRD MOD. 3
C      SUBROUTINE TEST(IANS,MD1,MD2,MD3,TC1,TC2,TC3,TC4,IA,IB)
C      TEST THE FIRST FIELD
C      INTEGER TC1,TC2,TC3,TC4
C      IF(MD1.EQ.1) 2014060
C      IF(IA.EQ.TC1) 100 30
C      IANS=0
C      GO TO 999
C      30 IANS=1
C      IF(MD3.EQ.0) GO TO 999
C      GO TO 100
C      40 IF(IA.GE.TC1) GO TO 50
C      IANS=0
C      GO TO 999
C      50 IANS=1
C      IF(MD3.EQ.0) GO TO 999
C      GO TO 100

```

```

60 IF(IA.GE.TC1)GO TO 65
60 TO 999
65 IF(I4.LE.TC2)GO TO 70
65 IANS=0
65 GO TO 999
70 IANS=1
70 IF(MD3.EQ.0)GO TO 999
C MD3.NE.0: TEST A SECOND FIELD
C 100 IF(MD2-1)120 140 160
120 1F(IB.EQ.TC3)GJ 10 999
120 IANS=0
120 GO TO 999
140 1F(IB.GE.TC3)GJ TO 999
140 IANS=0
140 GO TO 999
C 160 1F(IB.GE.TC3)GO TO 165
160 IANS=0
160 GO TO 999
165 1F(IB.LE.TC4)GO TO 999
165 IANS=0
165 GO TO 999
C 999 RETURN
END
//60.FT04F001 DD UNIT=3400-4,VNL=SER=NPS688,DISP=(OLD,KEEP),LN,
//DCB=(DEN=2,RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3200),LABEL=(1,SL,1N),
//DSN=S2514.DNC2
//GO.SYSIN DD *
10A4 4X 11 4X 11,1X,12,2X,11,1X,A4,A4,I6,5X
(20X 12 12 56X)
(IX,TC1=12,TC2=12,TC3=12,A4,A4,TC4=0,A4) 0 01
087890

```

***** CHTPHT : M00 5 *****

R. G. PAQUETTE SEPT. 19, 1978

ADAPTATION OF CHT PLT MND 2 TO PLOT POSITION AND SYMBOLS FOR NOSE (N), SHALLOW FINE STRUCTURE (S³ WEIGHTS), DEEP FINE STRUCTURE (D³ WEIGHTS). IN ADDITION TO STATION IDENTIFYING INFORMATION AND POSITION THE DATA CARD HAS 3 ONE-BYTE VARIABLES: JN, JS, JD FOR NOSE (0=NO NOSE) 1=WEAK 2=MEDIUM 3=STRONG; 0=DEEP POSITION WITH A 0.14 CROSS, NOSE WITH A 0.07 SIZE SHALLOW STRUCTURE AS S (STRONG) 1 (MEDIUM) AND W (WEAK) IN 0.07 SIZE ABOVE; DEEP STRUCTURE IS SIMILARLY TO THE RIGHT, IN .14 SIZE. JD ONLY CHANGE FMT CARD FROM (*30X31) TO (*30X31) READ JD ONLY CHANGE TO READ JN ONLY CHANGE TO READ JS ONLY CHANGE TO (*33X31) ONLY CHANGE TO (*33X31) WE READ SALINITY AND POSITION FROM A SINGLE CARD.

LONGITUDES (E LONG.). PLOTS LONGITUDE ON THE PAPER WIDTH NOTE: N-S LIMIT OF 21 INCHES AND E-W LIMIT OF 21 INCHES (CAN BE CHANGED BY JCL). SCALING IS DONE CONCEPTUALLY WITH XLONGO AS THE X ZERO IN MIDSCALE. XLONGO IS AUTOMATICALLY SET = XMDO SETTING XLFSPC THE X-OFF-SET AT ABOUT PAPER CENTER (10.5 INCHES) INITIALIZE XLONGO TO A MAXIMUM OF 10.5 IN. PERMITS PLOTTING EITHER SIDE OF XMDO TO BE EXCEEDED ANOTHER LARGER CHOICE OF XLFSPC SHOULD BE MADE.

```

1 STOP=0
XLFSP C=10.5
STANF=TRUE
STAND=FALSE
STRKD=TRUE
TRAK=FALSE
PLT=FALSE
CST=3
RAD=3.14159/180.
SHR=1.

```

```

C      INPUT & CONTROL & LIMIT & FMT & C/EAST
C
C      4      READ(5,CONTROL)
C              XLONG0=XMDLC
C              WRITE(6,CTRL)
C              IF(I1STP.GT.0) GO TO 999
C              READ(5,LIMIT)
C              WRITE(6,LIMIT)
C              READ(5,402) FMT
C              WRITE(6,403) FMT
C
C      401     CORL0(J)=0.
C
C      4      DO 4 J=1,400
C              CSTL0(J)=0.
C              CSTL1(J)=0.
C              DC401(J)=1, 200
C              CORL1(J)=0.
C
C      4      ZERO ARRAYS
C              DO 4 J=1,400
C                  CSTL1(J)=0.

```

```

402 FORMAT(20A4)
403 FORMAT(1X,20A4)
404 IF( NOT(C$T) ) GO TO 6
405 READ(S$,COAST)
406 COUNT THE ENTRIES
407 J=1
408 IF( C$TLA(J) .LT .01 ) GO TO 553
409 GO TO 551
410
411 J=J+1
412 NCLA=J
413 WRITE(6,556) NCLA
414 556 FORMAT('5X',NCLA= 1,14)
415 WRITE(6,557)
416 557 FORMAT(1X,25X,'LAT AND LONG OF COAST COORDINATES'//)
417 WRITE COAST ARRAYS.
418 WRITE(6,557)(C$TL0(J),J=1,NCLA)
419 57 FORMAT(1X,F7.3,F8.3)
420
421 **** READ STATION DATA***** READ STATION DATA*****
422
423 6 IF( NOT(STAN) ) GO TO 30
424 WRITE(6,53)
425 53 FORMAT(1X,53)
426 INPUT J STATION COORDINATES REQUIRES UP TO 240 CARDS, ONE SET OF
427 COORDINATES TO A CARD, NORMALLY IN DEGREES, MINUTES AND TENTHS,
428 BUT MAY BE IN DEGREES AND DECIMALS IF STAD=T
429 FORMAT IS VARIABLE. WE ALSO READ SALINITY. STOP READING ON BLANK
430 CARD. *****
431 J=1
432 READ(5,FMT) STALA(J),XMLA(J),STALO(J),YR(J),STA(J),
433 1 JN(J),JD(J),JS(J)
434 IF( STALA(J) .EQ. 0. ) GO TO 110
435 J=J+1
436 GO TO 11
437
438 110 J=J-1
439 NCARDS=J
440 NSTA=J
441 WRITE(6,112) JD(J)
442 112 JN(J) JD(J)
443 1 JFORMAT(1X,1LAST VALUE OF J YR,STA,STALA,XMLA,STALO,JN,JS,
444 1 JD:./3X,13,1X,A2,1X,3(ix,ii),)
445 XMINI=60.
446 IF( STAD) XMINI=100.
447 DO 20 J=1,NSTA
448 STALA(J)=STALA(J)+XMLA(J)/XMINI
449 20 GE(0) GO TO 19
450 IF( STALO(J)=STALO(J)-XMLO(J)/XMINI
451 STALO(J)=STALO(J)-XMLO(J)

```

```

19      GO TO 20
20      STALO(J)=STALO(J)+XMLD(J)/XMIN1
21      WRITE(6,53)
21      FORMAT(1$)
21      DO 210 J=1,NCARD$ STA YR STALA   STALO   JN JS JD'/
210     WRITE(6,22) J,STALA(J),YR(J),STALO(J),JN(J),JS(J),JD(J)
22      FORMAT(3X,15IX,A4,2F9.3(2X,1I))
22      FORMAT(2(3X,13,2X,A2,2X,2F8.3,1X,F5.1)) FOR INTGST
C*****END STATION INPUT*****END STATION INPUT*****END STATION INPUT*****
C
C      READ TRACK COORDINATES IN SAME FORM AS STATION COORDS. AND
C      CONVERT TO DECIMAL.
C      IF( NOT *TRAK) GO TO 50
C      READ(51,10)(TRLA(J),YMLA(J),TRL0(J),YML0(J),J=1,NTRK)
10      FORMAT(6(F3.0,F3.1,F3.0,F3.1))
10      WRITE(6,53)
12      FORMAT(3(5X,F4.0,-,F4.1,5X,F4.0,-,F4.1)) J=1,NTRK
12      XMIN2=60.
12      IF(TR KD) XMIN2=100.
DO 40 J=1,NTRK
40      TRLA(J)=TRLA(J)+YMLA(J)/XMIN2
40      TRL0(J)=TRL0(J)+YML0(J)/XMIN2
40      WRITE(6,53)
42      CONTINUE
C*****CREATE COORDINATE FIELD*****CREATE COORDINATE FIELD*****
C
C      CREATE COORDINATE FIELD
C      XLAO=XLAT-O DELLA
C      XLOB=XMDL0-RNGLO/2-DELL0
C      FIND LOOP PARAMETERS
C      XJLAT=(XMDLAT-XLAT)/DELLA*2.+0.01
C      JLAT=IFIX(XJLAT)+1
C      TEST TO SEE THAT THE RANGE IN LATITUDE IS AN INTEGRAL
C      NUMBER OF DELLA UNITS, AND SIMILARLY FOR LONGITUDE.
C      XJLAT1=JLAT-XJLAT-GT(1.05)
C      IF((XJLAT-XJLAT1)>GT(.1.05)) WRITE(6,51) XJLAT
C      COUNT OF COORDINATES IS IMPROPER--XLAT
51      FORMAT(5X,WARNING****).
51      1,JLAT=F5.2(15)
51      XJLO=RNGLO/DELL0+1.01
51      JLO=IFI(XJLO)
51      XJLO1=FL0AT(JL0)
51      IF((XJLO-XJLO1)>GT(.05)) WRITE(6,510) XJLO,JLO
510     F1RMAT(5X,WARNING****COUNT OF LONGITUDE LEVELS NOT CONSISTENT

```

```

C   I WITH DELLO. XJL0,JL0= ',F5.2,I5)
C
C   TEST TO SEE IF JLAT*JL0 IN RANGE
NCORD=JLAT*JL0
IF(NCORD.LE.200) GO TO 512
WRITE(6,511) NCORD
      WRITE(6,511) 'XXXXX STORAGE EXCEEDED FOR COORDINATES: NCORD= ',I5)
511  GOTO 999
512  WRITE(6,513)
513  FORMAT(//30X,'COORDINATE FIELD, LAT AND LONG'//)
      DO 52 J=1,JLAT
      XLA0=XLA0+DELLA
      D0 52 K=1,JL0
      XK=FLOAT(K)*DELL0
      L=(J-1)*JL0+K
      CORLA(L)=XL0
      CORL0(L)=XLCB+XK
      52  CONTINUE
C   SCAN LONGITUDES FOR .GT. 180 AND TRANSFORM TO NEGATIVE LONGS.
DO 540 J=1,NCORD
IF(CORL0(J).GT.180.)CORL0(J)=CORL0(J)-360.
540  CONTINUE
      WRITE(6,551) (CORLA(J),CORL0(J),J=1,L)
55   FORMAT(5(3X,F5.2,1X,F7.2))
      WRITE(6,553)
      WRITE(6,556) NCORD
      56  FORMAT(5X,NCORD= ',I5)
      WRITE(6,553)
C*****END COORDINATE FIELD CREATION**
C
C   PLOT
IF('NOT :PLT') GOTO 90
CALL PLOTS
CALL PLOT(0.,0.,-3)
90  CONTINUE
C   COMPUTE CONSTANTS
P12=3.14159/2.
C
C   CALL SCLCHT(CORLA1,CORL01,NCORD,XLGTH,XLFGTH,XRSHK,XLAT0,XLONG0)
      WRITE(6,53)
      WRITE(6,1015)
      1015 FORMAT(//15X,'SCALED CROSS COORDINATES X',CORLA1(J),CORL01(J),J=1,NCORD)
      1020 FORMAT(4(2X,E11.4,1X,E11.4))

```

```

C TEST FOR OUT OF RANGE VALUES
DO 1021 J=1,NCOORD
  IF(CORLAI(J).LT.YLLIM1) CORLAI(J)=YLLIM1
  IF(CORLAI(J).GT.YLLIM2) CORLAI(J)=YLLIM2
  IF(CORLOI(J).LT.XLLIM1) CORLOI(J)=XLLIM1
  IF(CORLOI(J).GT.XLLIM2) CORLOI(J)=XLLIM2
1021 IF(CORL01(J).LT.XLIM1) CORL01(J)=XLIM1
     IF(CORL01(J).GT.XLIM2) CORL01(J)=XLIM2
     IF(CORDOT(J).LT.XLIM1) CORDOT(J)=XLIM1
     IF(CORDOT(J).GT.XLIM2) CORDOT(J)=XLIM2
     IF(COORD=-NCOORD)
       CALL LINE(CORL01,CORLAI,NCOORD,1,-5)
     IPLACE=1021
     WRITE(6,100) IPLACE
1000 FORMAT(5X,IPLA,E=15/)
     CALL PLOT(CORL01,CORLAI,NCOORD,1)
C*****END COORDINATE FIELD*****  

C COMPUTE COAST COORDINATES AND PLCT
C 1030 IF(YDT.CST) GO TO 1060
C EXAMINE THE COAST COORDINATES AND FIND THE INDEXES OF THE SEGMENTS
C SEPARATED BY LAT=99. THE ARRAY MUST END WITH LAT=99 AND THE
C FOLLOWING LATITUDE=00. WE ALSO CONSTRUCT THE ARRAY SO THAT
C THERE ARE POINTS ON THE EVEN DEGREES AND HALF DEGREES OF LATI-
C TUDUE OR LONGITUDE. IF THE COAST IS MAINLY E-W, THIS MAKES IT
C CONVENIENT TO SET UP FOR DIFFERENT LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE RANGES.
C WE CAN USE ONLY PART OF THE ARRAY BY SPECIFYING JSTART AND JFINSH
J=JSTART
K=1
  IF(CSTLA(J).GT.91) GO TO 1034
  IF(J.GE.JFINSH) GO TO 1035
  J=J+1
  GO TO 1032
C CST(K)=J
C RESET THE DELIMITERS TO VALUES WHICH DO NOT BLOW UP IN ALOG.
C STLA(J)=89.
C STLA(J)=1
C SLA(J)=CSTLA(J+1)
C IF THE NEXT ONE IS BLANK, IT IS THE END OF THE ARRAY.
J=J+1
K=K+1
  IF(K.GT.15) GO TO 1038
  GO TO 1032
C NSEG=K
C IF THERE ARE FEWER VALUES THAN EXPECTED, CHANGE JFINSH.
C CST(K)=J
C NSEG=K
C JFINSH=J
1037 WRITE(6,1036) NSEG,(CST(K),K=1,NSEG)

```

```

1036 FORMAT('5X,' COAST ARRAY CONSISTS OF ',12,'
IERS, 1044)
GO TO 1040
1038 WRITE(6,1039)
1039 FORMAT('5X, EXCEEDED THE LIMIT OF THE ICST ARRAY')
NSEG=K-1
JFINSH=J-1
GO TO 1037
1040 CONTINUE
NCT=JFINSH-JSTART+1
CALL SCLCHT(CSTLA(JSTART),CSTLO(JSTART),NCT,XLNGTH,XLFSPC,SHRK,
IXLAT0,XLONG0)
C TEST FOR OUT OF RANGE VALUES
DO 1041 J=JSTART,JFINSH
IF(CSTLA(J) .LT. YLLIM1) CSTLA(J)=YLLIM1
IF(CSTLA(J) .GT. YLLIM2) CSTLA(J)=YLLIM2
IF(CSTLA(J) .LT. XLLIM1) CSTLA(J)=XLLIM1
IF(CSTLA(J) .GT. XLLIM2) CSTLA(J)=XLLIM2
1041 IF(CSTLO(J) .LT. XLLIM1) CSTLO(J)=XLLIM1
WRITE(6,1043)
1043 FORMAT('1/15X' SCALED COORDINATES Y, X'//')
WRITE(6,1020)
1042 FORMAT(6'(2X,E1.4))
WRITE(6,53)
1043 IF(.NOT.PLT) 53 TO 1060
C THE NEXT ROUTINE PLOTS THE COAST IN SEGMENTS
C COMPUTE THE NUMBER OF POINTS TO BE PLOTTED BEFORE THE PEN IS
C LIFTED (NPLT) AND THE START OF EACH SEQUENCE (IST)
NPLT(1)=ICST(1)-JSTART
IST(1)=JSTART
DO 1046 J=2,NSEG
NPLT(J)=ICST(J)-ICST(J-1)-1
1046 IST(J)=IST(J-1)+1
M=2
IF(.NOT.STAN AND .NOT.TRAK) M=3
DO 1047 J=1,NSEG
IA=IST(J)
NC=NPLT(J)
IB=-NC
1047 IPLACE=1046
IPLACE(6,2000) IPLACE
CALL PLOT(CSTLO(IA),CSTLA(IA),IB,M)
CALL LINE(CSTLO(IA),CSTLA(IA),NC,1,1)
IF(.NOT.STAN) GO TO 107
C*****SCALE AND PLOT STATIONS*****
C 1060 CONTINUE

```

```

CALL SC_LCHT(STALA,STALO,NSTA,          XLGTH,XLFSPC,SHRK,XLAT0,XLONG0)
WRITE(6,1062)FORMAT('1/15X','SCALED STATION COORDINATES Y, X'//')
1062 WRITE(6,1020){STALA(j),STALO(j),J=1,NSTA} Y, X'//'
C   THROW THE POINTS OUT OF LIMITS. COUNT TOTAL POINTS WITH J,
C   GOOD POINTS WITH K
      J=0
      K=1
1064 J=J+1
      IF(J>NSTA) GO TO 1065
      IF(STALO(j).LT.XLIM1) GO TO 1064
      IF(STALA(j).GT.XLIM2) GO TO 1064
      IF(STALA(j).LT.YLIM1) GO TO 1064
      IF(STALA(j).GT.YLIM2) GO TO 1064
      STALA(k)=STALA(j)
      STALO(k)=STALO(j)
      JN(k)=JN(j)
      JS(k)=JS(j)
      JD(k)=JD(j)
      K=K+1
      GO TO 1064
      NCARDS=N-1
      NSTA=NCARDS
C
      KD=J-K
      WRITE(6,1066)KD
      FORMAT(3X,'DISCARDED ',I3,' STATIONS')
      IF(NOT.PLT) GO TO 107
      DO 1063 J=1,NCARDS
      C   PLOT POSITON
      XP=STALO(j)-0.045
      YP=STALA(j)-0.08
      XF1=XP+.07
      CALL SYMBOL(XP,YP,.14,'+',0.,0.)
      PLOT NOSE SYMBOL
      IF(JN(j).EQ.0) GO TO 1067
      XP=STALO(j)-0.14
      YP=STALA(j)-.035
      CALL SYMBOL(XP,YP,.07,'N',0.,0.)
      PLOT SHALLOW SYMBOL
      IF(JS(j).EQ.0) GO TO 1071
      XP=STALO(j)-0.035
      YP=STALA(j)+0.09
      IF(JS(j).GT.1) GO TO 1069
      CALL SYMBOL(XP,YP,.07,'A',0.,0.)
      GO TO 1071
      IF(JS(j).GT.2) GO TO 1070
      CALL SYMBOL(XP,YP,.07,'B',0.,0.)
C
      1065
      1066
      1067
      1068
      1069

```

```

GC TO 1071
C 1070 CALL SYMBOL (XP,YP,.07,'C',0.,1)
PLOT DEEP SYMBOL
I F (JD(J)-EQ(0)) GO TO 1063
X P=STALO(J)+0.08
Y P=STALA(J)-0.07
I F (JD(J)-GT(1)) GO TO 1073
CALL SYMBOL (XP,YP,.14,'A',0.,1)
GO TO 1063
I F (JD(J)-GT(2)) GO TO 1074
CALL SYMBOL (XP,YP,.14,'B',0.,1)
GC TO 1063
CALL SYMBOL (XP,YP,.14,'C',0.,1)
CONTINUE
I F (.NOT.*TRAK) M=3
IB=-NSTA
I PLACE=1061
WRITE(6,2000) I PLACE
CALL PLDTP(STALO,STA LA,IB,M)
1073 I F (.NOT.*TRAK) GO TO 120
C*****END STATIONS*****
C 1074
C 1063
C 1075
C 1076
C 1077
C 1078
C 1079
C 1080 CONTINUE
C 1081 CALL SCLCHT (TRLA,TRLO,NTRK)
C 1082 WRITE(6,53)
C 1083 TEST FOR OUT OF RANGE VALUES
DO 1081 J=1,NTRK
 1 IF (TRLA(J)*LT,XLIM1) TRLA(J)=XLIM1
 2 IF (TRLA(J)*GT,YLIM2) TRLA(J)=YLIM2
 3 IF (TRLO(J)*LT,XLIM1) TRLO(J)=XLIM1
 4 IF (TRLO(J)*GT,XLIM2) TRLO(J)=XLIM2
 5 WRITE(6,1082)
 6 FORMAT(1/SCALED TRACK COORDINATES YK,X// )
 7 WRITE(6,1020)(TRLA(J),J=1,NTRK)
 8 I F (.NOT.*PLT) GO TO 1100
 9 CALL LINE(TRLO,TRLA,NTRK,1,1)
C PUT MARKS IN EVERY 12 POINTS
NTRKI=NTRK/12
D 1101 NTRKI=1,J=1,NTRK1
 1 K=12*(J-1)+1
 2 TRKA(J)=TRLA(KK)
 3 TRKO(J)=TRLO(KK)
 4 WRITE(6,53)
 5 WRITE(6,1042)(TRKA(J),J=1,NTRK1)
 6 WRITE(6,53)
 7 WRITE(6,1042)(TRKO(J),J=1,NTRK1)
 8

```

```

IF(.NOT.PLT) GO TO 998
CALL LINE(TRLK0,TRKA,NTRKL,1,-3)
IR=NTRKL
CALL PLOT(TRLK0,TRKA,IR,3)

C PUT IN A LABEL
C 120 YLB=YLIM2+1
CALL SYMBOL(0.,YLB,.28,'R.H. BOURKE-BOX 110°,0..,19)

C RESET PEN
YLB=YLIM2+4.
CALL PLOT(0.,YLB,-3)

C TERMINATE PLOT
CALL PLOT
WRITE(6,990)
990 FORMAT('3X,PLOT SHOULD BE COMPLETED')
998 GO TO 5
STOP
999 END

```

 THIS SUBROUTINE IS FOR USE WITH CHITPLT. MOD. 2. IT ACCEPTS
 COORDINATE PAIRS IN THE ORDER LATITUDE, LONGITUDE. IN DEGREES AND
 DECIMAL FRACTIONS OF A DEGREE AND RETURNS TO THE SAME ARRAYS
 PLOTTING COORDINATES IN INCHES FOR A MERCATOR PROJECTION.
 THE LATITUDE ARRAY X THE LONGITUDE ARRAY IS THE NUMBER OF LONGI-
 TUD POINTS IN THE ARRAY XLGTH IS THE LENGTH OF ONE DEGREE OF LONGI-
 TUD IN INCHES AND SHRK IS A CORRECTION FACTOR TO CORRECT FOR
 UNEVEN PAPER STRETCH OR SHRINKAGE APPLIED TO THE LATITUDE SCALE.
 THE LOWEST LATITUDE IS XLATO AND THE HIGHEST WEST LONGITUDE IS
 XLONGD, BOTH IN DEGREES.

```

SUBROUTINE SCLCHT(Y,X,N,XLGTH,XLFSPC,SHRK,XLATD,XLONGD)
DIMENSION Y(1),X(1)

```

P1=3.141592
P14=P1/4.
RAD=P1/180.
RAD2=RAD/2.
R=XLGTH/RAD
R IS THE RADIUS OF THE CYLINDER OF THE PROJECTION.
XL=XLATD*RAD2
PR=R*SHRK
YLATC=ALOG(TAN(XL+P14))*RR
YLATO IS THE DISTANCE IN INCHES FROM THE EQUATOR TO THE BASEE
LATITUDE TRANSFORM THE ARRAYS

```

DO 10 J=1,N
Y(J)=ALOG(TAN(Y(J)*RAD2+PI4))*RR-YLAT0
IF(X(J).GE.0.)GO TO 9
X(J)=(XLONGD-X(J)-360.)*XLGTH+XLFSPEC
GO TO 10
9 X(J)=(XLONGD-X(J))*XLGTH+XLFSPEC
10 CONTINUE
10 RETURN
END
//GO.SYSIN DD *  

//CONTRL PLT=T LAT0=32.0 XMDL0=79.0 RNGLO=4.0 XLFSPC=10.5 DELLA=0.25,  

DELLD=0.25 XLGTH=3.0000 SHRK=1.0 XMDLATE=33.0.0 END  

XLIM1=0.0 XLIM2=21.0 YLIM1=0.0 YLIM2=21.0 END  

(13X,F2.0,F3.1,4X,F4.0,F3.1,3X,A2,8X,A4,1X,3I1)

```

*** * * * * JODPUNA * * * * *

```

MONTH = 12
FIRST = 85700
LASTRC = 87890
REWIND 4
NREC = 1
READ (4,810,END=900,ERR=900) LALOIN,MNTHIN,DEPTH,VEL,IDIN,ICODE
FORMAT(79X,11)
IF (NREC .GE. 1) GO TO 90
NREC=NREC+1
GO TO 20
C
C
90 USING = FALSE
READ (4,810,END=900,ERR=900) LALOIN,MNTHIN,DEPTH,VEL,IDIN,ICODE
FORMAT(4X,2A4,A3,5X,12,5X,A4,15X,A4,25X,A4,11)
NREC=NREC+1
IF (NREC .GT. LASTRC) GO TO 500
IF (ICODE .NE. 1) GO TO 300
IF (USING) WRITE (7,820) LALOUT,MNTHIN,IDOOUT,VELTAB
FORMAT (3A4,I3,1X,A4,12(1X,A4))
820 DO 120 I=1,12
120 VELTAB(I)=BLANK
USING = FALSE
IF (MNTHIN .NE. MONTH) GO TO 100
USING = TRUE
LALOUT(1)=LALOIN(1)
LALOUT(2)=LALOIN(2)
LALOUT(3)=LALOIN(3)
IDOOUT = IDIN
GO TO 100
C
C
C
300 IF (.NOT. USING) GO TO 100
IF (ICODE .NE. 3 .AND. ICODE .NE. 4 .AND. ICODE .NE. 6) GO TO 100
DO 320 I=1,12
IF (DEPTH .EQ. STDDEP(I)) GO TO 340
CONTINUE
GO TO 100
VELTAB(I) = VEL
GO TO 100
C
C
C
500 WRITE (6,830)

```

830 FORMAT (' END OF DATA ')
STOP
WRITE (6,840)
FORMAT (1, READ PROBLEM)
STOP
END
//GO.FT04.F001 DD UNIT=3400-4,VOL=SER=NPS688,DISP=(OLD,KEEP),
//DCB=(DEN=2,RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3200),LABEL=(1,SL,,IN),
//DSN=S2514.NDC2
// GO.SYSIN DD *

NOD00540
NOD00550
NOD00560
NOD00570
NOD00580
NOD00590

***** NODPUNB *****

SOURCE: A.J. PICKRELL/D.W. YEAGER
SEPTEMBER 1978

THIS PROGRAM IS BASICALLY THE SAME PROGRAM AS NODPUNA. IT IS DESIGNED TO READ A STANDARD NODC MAGNETIC TAPE OF THE STATION DATA FILE TYPE AND PUNCH DATA CARDS CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: LATITUDE OF STATION, LONGITUDE OF STATION, MONTH OF OBSERVATION, NODC IDENTIFICATION CODE, AND SALINITY OBSERVED AT EACH STATION. DEPTH FROM 0 TO 400 METERS. SALINITIES ARE PUNCHED IN PARTS PER THOUSAND TO HUNDREDS OF A PPT. NO DECIMAL POINT IS INSERTED BY THIS PROGRAM. CARDS ARE DESIGNED AS INPUT TO SALDAT, DECIMAL POINT POSITION IS MADE BY SALDAT.

EACH CARD CONTAINS ALL THE ABOVE INFORMATION FOR ONE OCEANOGRAPHIC STATION.

PUNCH CARD FORMAT IS: (3A4,13,1X,A4,12(1X,A4))

USE OF NODPUNB IS EXACTLY LIKE NODPUNA: STATIONS ARE ABSTRACTED BY MONTH OF OBSERVATION. THREE INPUT CARDS MUST BE SPECIFIED:
IFIRST=XXXXXX
LASTRC=XXXXXX
MONTH=XX

IFIRST IS FIRST RECORD NUMBER OF INTEREST ON MAGNETIC TAPE (THIS VALUE OBTAINED AFTER EXAMINING OUTPUT OF NODCDUM), AND LASTRC IS RECORD NUMBER OF LAST STATION OF INTEREST. MONTH (AS BEFORE) IS MONTH OF OBSERVATION DESIRED.

AFTER THESE INPUT VARIABLES HAVE BEEN SPECIFIED, THE PROGRAM WILL IGNORE ALL RECORDS PRIOR TO IFIRST, THEN READ AND PUNCH DATA CARDS FOR ALL STATIONS OBSERVED DURING THE MONTH SPECIFIED BETWEEN IFIRST AND LASTRC.

DIMENSION LALOIN(3),LALOUT(3),SALTAB(12),STDDEP(12)
LOGICAL USING DATA BLANK, 0/, STDDEP / '0000', '0010', '0020', '0030'.

NOD00010
NOD00020
NOD00030
NOD00040
NOD00050
NOD00060
NOD00070
NOD00080
NOD00090
NOD00100
NOD00110
NOD00120
NOD00130
NOD00140
NOD00150
NOD00160
NOD00170
NOD00180
NOD00190
NOD00200
NOD00210
NOD00220
NOD00230
NOD00240
NOD00250
NOD00260
NOD00270
NOD00280
NOD00290
NOD00300
NOD00310
NOD00320
NOD00330
NOD00340
NOD00350
NOD00360
NOD00370
NOD00380
NOD00390
NOD00400
NOD00410
NOD00420
NOD00430
NOD00440
NOD00450
NOD00010
NOD00020
NOD00030

```

* C0500 '0075', '0100', '0150', '0200', '0250', '0300', '0400' /
CALL READ
FIRST = 85700
LASTRC = 90665
REWIND 4
NREC = 1
READ (41800 END=900,ERR=900)
FORMAT (79X 11) IFIRST) GO TO 90
IF (NREC .GE. NREC+1) GO TO 90
NREC=NREC+1
GO TO 20

C
90 USING = FALSE
READ (41810 END=900,ERR=900) LALOIN,MNTHIN,DEPTH,SAL,IDIN,ICODE
FORMAT (4X,24,A3,5X,A4,6X,A4,34X,A4,11)
NREC=NREC+1
IF (NREC .GT. LASTRC) GO TO 500
IF (ICODE .NE. 1) GO TO 300
IF (USING) WRITE (7820) LALOUT,MNTH,IDOOUT,SALTAB
FORMAT (3A4,13,1X,A4,12(1X,A4))
DO 120 I=1 12
SALTAB(I) = BLANK
USING = FALSE
IF (MNTHIN .NE. MONTH) GO TO 100
USING = TRUE
LALOUT(1) = LALOIN(1)
LALOUT(2) = LALOIN(2)
LALOUT(3) = LALOIN(3)
IDOOUT = IDIN
GO TO 100

C
120 DO 120 I=1 12
USING = FALSE
IF (MNTHIN .NE. MONTH) GO TO 100
USING = TRUE
LALOUT(1) = LALOIN(1)
LALOUT(2) = LALOIN(2)
LALOUT(3) = LALOIN(3)
IDOOUT = IDIN
GO TO 100

C
C
C
300 IF ('NOT USING') GO TO 100
IF ('ICODE .NE. 3 .AND. ICODE .NE. 4 .AND. ICODE .NE. 6) GO TO 100
DO 320 I=1 12
IF (DEPTH .EQ. STDDEP(1)) GO TO 340
CONTINUE
GO TO 100
SALTAB(1) = SAL
GO TO 100

C
C

```

500 WRITE (6,830)
830 FORMAT ('! END OF DATA')
STOP
900 WRITE (6,840)
FORMAT ('! READ PROBLEM')
840 STOP
END
// GO.FT04F001 DD UNIT=3400-4 VOL=SER=NPS688,DISP=(OLD,KEEP)
// DCB=(DEN=2,RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3200),LABEL=(1,SL,IN),
// DSN=S2514,NDC2
// GO.SYSIN DD *

NO NO 0530
NO NO 0540
NO NO 0550
NO NO 0560
NO NO 0570
NO NO 0580
NO NO 0590

*****NODPUNC*****

SOURCE: Adj. PICKRELL/D.W. YEAGER
SEPTEMBER 1978

THIS PROGRAM IS BASICALLY THE SAME PROGRAM AS NODPUNA. IT IS DESIGNED TO READ A STANDARD NODC MAGNETIC TAPE OF THE STATION DATA FILE TYPE AND PUNCH DATA CARDS CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: LATITUDE OF STATION, LONGITUDE OF STATION, MONTH OF OBSERVATION, NODC IDENTIFICATION CODE, AND TEMPERATURE OBSERVED AT EACH STATION. STANDARD DEPTH FROM 0 TO 400 METERS. TEMPS ARE PUNCHED IN DEG. CENTIGRADE TO HUNDREDS OF A DEG. NO DECIMAL POINT IS INSERTED BY THIS PROGRAM. CARDS ARE DESIGNED AS INPUT TO TEMDAT, DECIMAL POINT POSITION IS MADE BY TEMDAT.

EACH CARD CONTAINS ALL THE ABOVE INFORMATION FOR ONE OCEANOGRAPH-IC STATION.

PUNCH CARD FORMAT IS: (3A4,13,1X,A4,12(1X,A4))

USE OF NODPUNC IS EXACTLY LIKE NODPUNA: STATIONS ARE ABSTRACTED BY MONTH OF OBSERVATION. THREE INPUT CARDS MUST BE SPECIFIED:
IFIRST=XXXXXX
LASTRC=XXXXXX
MONTH=XX

IFIRST IS FIRST RECORD NUMBER OF INTEREST ON MAGNETIC TAPE (THIS VALUE OBTAINED AFTER EXAMINING OUTPUT OF NODCDUM) AND LASTRC IS RECORD NUMBER OF LAST STATION OF INTEREST. MONTH (AS BEFORE) IS MONTH OF OBSERVATION DESIRED.

AFTER THESE INPUT VARIABLES HAVE BEEN SPECIFIED, THE PROGRAM WILL IGNORE ALL RECORDS PRIOR TO IFIRST, THEN READ AND PUNCH DATA CARDS FOR ALL STATIONS OBSERVED DURING THE MONTH SPECIFIED BETWEEN IFIRST AND LASTRC.

DIMENSION LALOIN(3),LALOUT(3),TEMTAB(12),STDDEP(12)
LOGICAL US¹
DATA BLANK/,0100*,0075*,0050*,00200*,00150*,00250*,00300*,00400*,
* 0000030

NO000010
NO00020
NO00030
NO00040
NO00050
NO00060
NO00070
NO00080
NO00090
NO00100
NO00110
NO00120
NO00130
NO00140
NO00150
NO00160
NO00170
NO00180
NO00190
NO00200
NO00210
NO00220
NO00230
NO00240
NO00250
NO00260
NO00270
NO00280
NO00290
NO00300
NO00310
NO00320
NO00330
NO00340
NO00350
NO00360
NO00370
NO00380
NO00390
NO00400
NO00410
NO00420
NO00430
NO00440
NO00100
NO00200
NO00300

2

```
500 WRITE (6,830) 'END OF DATA'
830 FORMAT (6,840)
840 STOP
      WRITE (6,840)
      FORMAT (1, READ 'PROBLEM')
      STOP
      END
//GO.FT04F001 DD UNIT=3400-4 VOL=SER=NPS688 DISP=(OLD KEEP)
//DCB=(DEN=2,RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3200),LABEL=(1,SL,IN),
//DSN=S2514*NDC2
//GO.SYSIN DD*
```

***** VELDAT *****

SOURCE: AJ. PICKRELL/D.W. YEAGER
NOVEMBER 1978

THIS PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO READ A SET OF DATA CARDS FOR OCEANOGRAPHIC STATIONS CONTAINING SOUND SPEED DATA AT STANDARD DEPTHS (0 TO 400 METERS) FOR EACH STATION AND COMPUTE THE MEAN SOUND SPEED AT THE STANDARD DEPTHS FOR THE SET OF STATIONS SUBMITTED. PROGRAM ALSO COMPUTES STANDARD DEVIATION (ONE-SIGMA) OF SOUND SPEEDS AT EACH STANDARD DEPTH AND PRINTS THIS INFORMATION. IN ADDITION, LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF STATION HAVING THE MAXIMUM SOUND SPEED VALUE AND THE LATITUDE - LONGITUDE OF THE STATION HAVING THE MINIMUM SOUND SPEED VALUE AT EACH STANDARD DEPTH IS PRINTED.

DATA CARDS ARE GENERATED USING NODPUNA AND CONTAIN LATITUDE, LONGITUDE OF STATION, MONTH OF OBSERVATION, STATION NUMBER, AND LAST 4 DIGITS OF SOUND SPEED VALUE AT EACH STANDARD DEPTH FROM 0 TO 400 METERS.
NOTE: SOUND SPEED VALUE OF 1544.4 METERS/SEC WILL APPEAR ON CARD PRODUCED BY NODPUNA AS 5444. VELDAT ASSUMES THE VALUE OF 1000 M/SEC IS TO BE ADDED TO ALL SOUND SPEED VALUES ON DATA CARDS.

INPUT CARDS ARE READ IN THE FOLLOWING FORMAT:
(I2,F3.1,I3,F3.1,I4,1X,A4,12(1X,F4.1))
PLACEMENT OF THE DECIMAL POINT IS ACCOMPLISHED BY INPUT READ FORMAT.

STATION INPUT MAY BE GROUPED BY MONTH OR OTHER COMBINATION SUCH AS SEASON. IF GROUPED BY MONTH EACH MONTH'S DATA CARDS MUST HAVE A CARD WITH 99 IN COL 14 AND 15 AS LAST CARD OF MONTH GROUP. OTHER COMBINATIONS ARE SIMILAR. FOR EXAMPLE: INPUT CARDS FOR MONTHS 1, 2, 3 GROUPED TOGETHER AS IN INTER, A CARD WITH 99 IN COL 14 AND 15 IS INSERTED AS LAST CARD IN GROUP., AND PRIOR TO NEXT GROUP.

PROGRAM MUST BE MODIFIED TO ACCEPT MORE THAN 150 STATIONS PER GROUP. ARRAYS LATDEG, LATMN, LONDEG, RLOMNM, ID, AND SV

VEL00010
VEL00020
VEL00030
VEL00040
VEL00050
VEL00060
VEL00070
VEL00080
VEL00090
VEL00100
VEL00110
VEL00120
VEL00130
VEL00140
VEL00150
VEL00160
VEL00170
VEL00180
VEL00190
VEL00200
VEL00210
VEL00220
VEL00230
VEL00240
VEL00250
VEL00260
VEL00270
VEL00280
VEL00290
VEL00300
VEL00310
VEL00320
VEL00330
VEL00340
VEL00350
VEL00360
VEL00370
VEL00380
VEL00390
VEL00400
VEL00410
VEL00420
VEL00430
VEL00440
VEL00450
VEL00460
VEL00470
VEL00480

MUST BE DIMENSIONED ACCORDING TO MAXIMUM INPUT CARDS IN A GROUP
INCREMENT IN FIRST "DO" LOOP MUST BE EXTENDED ACCORDINGLY.

```

DIMENSION IDEPTH(12), SVMEAN(12), STDDEV(12), NSMPLS(12)
* RMXLAM(12), MAXLAD(12), RMNLAM(12), MINLAD(12),
* IDMAX(12), IDMIN(12), IDLAM(12), RMXLDM(12), MINLDM(12),
* ID(150) SV(150), LATMN(150), RLONMN(150),
DATA IDEPTH/0,10,20,30,50,75,100,150,200,250,300,400/
DATA IBLANK / /
DO 690 MNTH = 1,12
DO 150 I=1,150
READ(5,810) LATDEG(I),RLATMN(I),LONDGE(I),MONTH,
* ID(I) ( SV(I,J) J=1,12 )
FORMAT(12,F3.1) I3F3.1,I4,A4,12(1X,F4.1)
IF(MONTH.GT.12) GO TO 190
DO 120 J=1,12
IF(SV(I,J).NE.0.0) SV(I,J) = SV(I,J)+1000.0
CONTINUE
150 NSTA = I-1
DO 490 J = 1,12
SVMEAN(J) = 0.0
STDDEV(J) = 0.0
NSMPLS(J) = 0.0
SVMAX(J) = 0.0
SVMIN(J) = 1000000.0
MAXLAD(J) = 0.0
RMLAM(J) = 0.0
MAXLDM(J) = 0.0
RMXLDM(J) = 0.0
MINLAD(J) = 0.0
RMNLAM(J) = 0.0
MINLDM(J) = 0.0
IDMAX(J) = 1BLANK
IDMIN(J) = 1BLANK
DO 290 I = 1,NSTA
IF(SV(I,J) .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 290
NSMPLS(J) = NSMPLS(J)+1
SVMEAN(J) = SVMEAN(J)+SV(I,J)
IF(SV(I,J) .LT. SVMAX(J)) GO TO 250
SVMAX(J) = SV(I,J)
MAXLAD(J) = LATDEG(I)
RMXLAM(J) = RLATMN(I)

```

810 200 120 190

VEL00920
VEL00930
VEL00940
VEL00950

700
860
WRITE (6,860)
FORMAT (6,END OF DATA)
STOP
END

AD-A073 925

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA
COASTAL CONTROLS ON VERTICAL SOUND SPEED DETERMINATION AND CORR--ETC(U)
JUN 79 D W YEAGER

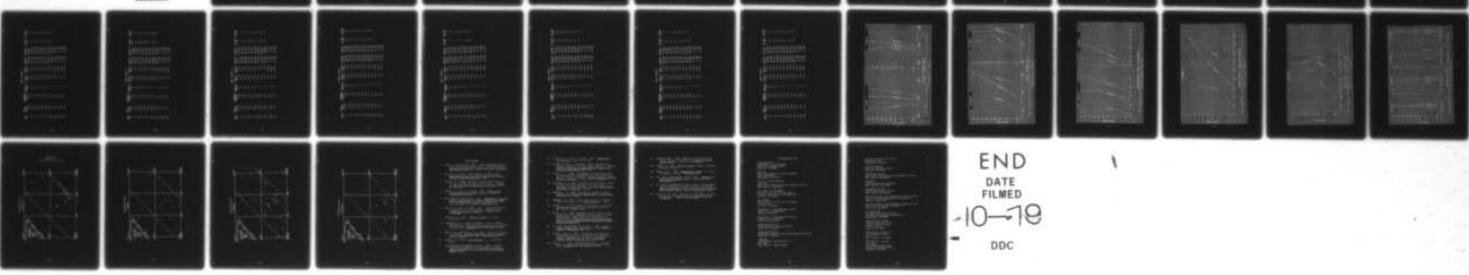
F/G 17/1

UNCLASSIFIED

20F2

AD
AO 73925

EE



NL

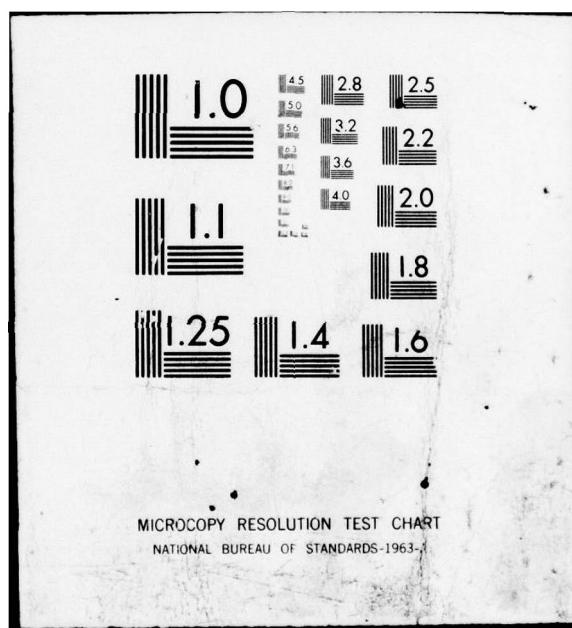
END

DATE

FILMED

-10-19

DOC



***** SALDAT *****

SOURCE: A.J. PICKRELL/D.W. YEAGER
NOVEMBER 1978

THIS PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO READ A SET OF DATA CARDS FOR OCEANOGRAPHIC STATIONS CONTAINING SALINITY DATA AT STANDARD DEPTHS (0 TO 400 METERS) FOR EACH STATION AND COMPUTE THE MEAN SALINITY AT THE STANDARD DEPTHS FOR THE SET OF STATIONS SUBMITTED. THE PROGRAM ALSO COMPUTES STANDARD DEVIATION (ONE-SIGMA) OF SALINITIES AT EACH STANDARD DEPTH AND PRINTS THIS INFORMATION. IN ADDITION LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF STATION HAVING THE MAXIMUM SALINITY VALUE AND THE LATITUDE - LONGITUDE VALUE OF THE STATION HAVING THE MINIMUM SALINITY VALUE AT EACH STANDARD DEPTH IS PRINTED.

DATA CARDS ARE GENERATED USING NODPUNG, AND CONTAIN LATITUDE, LONGITUDE OF STATION, MONTH OF OBSERVATION, STATION NUMBER, AND SALINITY VALUES (TO .01 PPT) AT EACH STANDARD DEPTH FROM 0 TO 400 METERS.

INPUT CARDS ARE READ IN THE FOLLOWING FORMAT:
(12F3.1 13F3.1,141X,A4.12(1X,F5.2))
PLACEMENT OF THE DECIMAL POINT IS ACCOMPLISHED BY INPUT
READ FORMAT.

STATION INPUT MAY BE GROUPED BY MONTH OR OTHER COMBINATION SUCH AS SEASON. IF GROUPED BY MONTH, EACH MONTH'S DATA CARDS MUST HAVE A CARD WITH 99 IN COL 14 AND 15 AS LAST CARD OF MONTH GROUP. OTHER COMBINATIONS ARE SIMILAR. FOR EXAMPLE: INPUT CARDS FOR MONTHS 1, 2, 3 GROUPED TOGETHER AS WINTER. A CARD WITH 99 IN COL 14 AND 15 IS INSERTED AS LAST CARD IN GROUP., AND PRIOR TO NEXT GROUP.

PROGRAM MUST BE MODIFIED TO ACCEPT MORE THAN 150 STATIONS PER GROUP. ARRAYS LATDEG, RLONDEG, STATION ID, AND SV MUST BE DIMENSIONED ACCORDING TO MAXIMUM INPUT CARDS IN A GROUP. IN FIRST "DO" LOOP MUST BE EXTENDED ACCORDINGLY.

NOTE: ALTHOUGH THE PARAMETER BEING ANALYZED IS CHANGED, THE VARIABLE NAMES IN THE PROGRAM HAVE NOT BEEN CHANGED FROM VELDAT. ONLY INPUT FORMAT (READ FORMAT) HAS BEEN CHANGED.

700 WRITE(61,860)
860 FORMAT(1\$END)F DATA')
 STOP
 END

VEL00920
VEL00930
VEL00940
VEL00950

***** TEMDAT *****

SOURCE: A.J. PICKRELL/D.W. YEAGER
NOVEMBER 1978

THIS PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO READ A SET OF DATA CARDS FOR OCANOGRAPHIC STATIONS CONTAINING TEMPERATURE DATA AT STANDARD DEPTHS (0 TO 400 METERS) FOR EACH STATION AND COMPUTE THE MEAN TEMPERATURE AT THE STANDARD DEPTHS FOR THE SET OF STATIONS SUBMITTED. THE PROGRAM ALSO COMPUTES STANDARD DEVIATION (ONE-SIGMA) OF TEMPERATURES AT EACH STANDARD DEPTH AND PRINTS THIS INFORMATION. IN ADDITION, LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF STATION HAVING THE MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE VALUE AND THE LATITUDE - LONGITUDE VALUE AT EACH STATION HAVING THE MINIMUM TEMPERATURE VALUE AT EACH STANDARD DEPTH IS PRINTED.

DATA CARDS ARE GENERATED USING NOORDUNB AND CONTAIN LATITUDE, LONGITUDE OF STATION, MONTH OF OBSERVATION, STATION NUMBER, AND TEMPERATURE VALUES (TO .01 DEG-C) AT EACH STANDARD DEPTH FROM 0 TO 400 METERS.

INPUT CARDS ARE READ IN THE FOLLOWING FORMAT:
(12,F3.1,I3,F3.1,I4,A4,12(IX,F5.2))
PLACEMENT OF THE DECIMAL POINT IS ACCOMPLISHED BY INPUT
READ FORMAT.

STATION INPUT MAY BE GROUPED BY MONTH OR OTHER COMBINATION SUCH AS SEASON. IF GROUPED BY MONTH, EACH MONTH'S DATA CARDS MUST HAVE A CARD WITH 99 IN COL. 14 AND 15 AS LAST CARD OF MONTH GROUP. OTHER COMBINATIONS ARE SIMILAR. FOR EXAMPLE: INPUT CARDS FOR MONTHS 1, 2, 3 GROUPED TOGETHER AS WINTER, A CARD WITH 99 IN COL. 14 AND 15 IS INSERTED AS LAST CARD IN GROUP., AND PRIOR TO NEXT GROUP.

PROGRAM MUST BE MODIFIED TO ACCEPT MORE THAN 150 STATIONS PER GROUP. ARRAYS LATDEG, RLAT, LONDEN, RLONDEN, ID, STAND SV MUST BE DIMENSIONED ACCORDING TO MAXIMUM INPUT CARDS IN A GROUP. IN FIRST "DO" LOOP MUST BE EXTENDED ACCORDINGLY.

VEL00020
VEL00030
VEL00040
VEL00050
VEL00060
VEL00070
VEL00080
VEL00090
VEL00100
VEL0011000
VEL0012000
VEL0013000
VEL0014000
VEL0015000
VEL0016000
VEL0017000
VEL0018000
VEL0019000
VEL0020000
VEL0021000
VEL0022000
VEL0023000
VEL0024000
VEL0025000
VEL0026000
VEL0027000
VEL0028000
VEL0029000
VEL0030000
VEL0031000
VEL0032000
VEL0033000
VEL0034000
VEL0035000
VEL0036000
VEL0037000
VEL0038000
VEL0039000
VEL0040000
VEL0041000
VEL0042000
VEL0043000
VEL0044000
VEL0045000
VEL0046000
VEL0047000
VEL0048000
VEL0049000

NOTE: ALTHOUGH THE PARAMETER BEING ANALYZED IS CHANGED, THE VARIABLE NAMES IN THE PROGRAM HAVE NOT BEEN CHANGED FROM VELDAT. ONLY INPUT FORMAT (READ FORMAT) HAS BEEN CHANGED.

NOTE: ALTHOUGH THE PARAMETER BEING ANALYZED IS CHANGED,
 THE VARIABLE NAMES IN THE PROGRAM HAVE NOT BEEN CHANGED
 FROM VEL.DAT. ONLY INPUT FORMAT (READ FORMAT) HAS BEEN
 CHANGED.

 DIMENSION IDEPTH(12), SVMIN(12), STDDEV(12), NSMPLS(12),
 * RMXLAM(12), MINLAD(12), RMLNAM(12), MAXLDD(12),
 * IDMIN(12), IDMAX(12), IDTDEG(12), RMNLDM(12), RMNLOM(12),
 * ID(150), SV(150), RLATMN(150), RLONMN(150),
 DATA IDEPTH/0,10,20,30,50,75,100,150,200,250,300,400/
 DATA IBLANK/ /,
 DO 690 MNTH = 1,12
 DO 150 I = 1,150
 READ (5,810) LATDEG(I), RLATMN(I), RLONMN(I), MONTH,
 * ID(I), SV(I,J), J=1,12
 * IF(MNTH=12, GOTO 190
 FORMAT(12, F3.1, 13,F3.1,I4,1X,A4,12(1X,F4.2))
 DO 120 J = 1,12
 IF(SV(I,J) .NE. 0.0) SV(I,J) = SV(I,J)
 CONTINUE
 120
 150
 190
 200
 DO 490 NSTA = I-1
 SVMEAN(J) = 1.12
 STDDEV(J) = 0.0
 NSMPLS(J) = 0
 SVMAX(J) = 0.0
 SVMIN(J) = 1000000.0
 MAXLAD(J) = 0
 RMXLAM(J) = 0.0
 MAXLDD(J) = 0
 RMNLDM(J) = 0.0
 MINLAD(J) = 0.0
 RMLNAM(J) = 0.0
 MINLOD(J) = 0
 RMNLOM(J) = 0.0
 IDMAX(J) = 1BLANK
 IDMIN(J) = 1BLANK
 DO 290 I = 1,NSSTA
 IF(SV(I,J) .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 290
 NSMPLS(J) = NSMPLS(J)+1
 SVMEAN(J) = SVMEAN(J)+SV(I,J)
 IF(SV(I,J) .LT. SV(I,J))
 SVMAX(J) = SV(I,J)
 MAXLAD(J) = LATDEG(I)
 RMXLAM(J) = RLATMN(I)

700

860

WRITE ('END OF DATA')
FORMAT(6I8E0)
STOP
END

VEL00920
VEL00930
VEL00940
VEL00950

Appendix 2:
VELDAT Results

WINTER - REGION II

DEPTH (M)	MEAN SOUND VELOCITY (M/SEC)	STANDARD DEVIATION (M/SEC)	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	MAXIMUM (M/SEC)	MINIMUM (M/SEC)	LOCATION OF MAX	LOCATION OF MIN	ID NUMB OF MAX	ID NUMB OF MIN
0	1521.5	5.4	39	1531.3	1507.7	32	7.8	32	5.3
10	1521.1	5.3	40	1529.6	1507.5	32	7.8	32	5.3
20	1521.3	4.9	37	1529.6	1508.0	32	7.8	32	5.3
30	1522.2	4.9	26	1528.8	1507.9	32	7.8	32	5.3
50	1521.6	4.5	19	1527.8	1510.4	32	7.8	32	20.0
75	1520.5	4.4	14	1526.6	1512.1	32	7.8	32	36.6
100	1517.9	5.7	7	1523.6	1507.7	32	9.1	32	7.8
150	1513.0	1.8	2	1514.3	1511.8	32	26.0	32	14.0
200	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0	0.0	0	0.0
250	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0	0.0	0	0.0
300	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0	0.0	0	0.0
400	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0	0.0	0	0.0

SPRING - REGION II

DEPTH (M)	MEAN SOUND VELOCITY (M/SEC)	STANDARD DEVIATION (M/SEC)	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	MAXIMUM (M/SEC)	MINIMUM (M/SEC)	LOCATION OF MAX	LOCATION OF MIN	ID NUMBER OF MAX	ID NUMBER OF MIN
0	1524.0	4.2	31	1534.8	1514.5	78 33.0	79 28.0	59	2
10	1523.9	4.1	28	1534.7	1514.1	78 34.0	79 36.0	59	2
20	1523.6	3.6	25	1531.7	1518.2	78 33.0	79 28.0	59	2
30	1523.7	4.1	21	1535.7	1517.9	79 13.0	79 19.0	595	56
50	1521.4	2.8	10	1526.7	1517.9	79 13.0	79 11.0	595	55
75	1518.7	2.6	8	1522.8	1515.4	78 55.0	79 24.0	70	54
100	1514.4	3.2	5	1519.1	1511.3	78 38.0	79 13.0	99	995
150	1516.5	0.0	1	1516.5	1516.5	78 38.0	78 36.0	99	99
200	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0	0 0.0		
250	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0	0 0.0		
300	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0	0 0.0		
400	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0	0 0.0		

SUMMER - REGION II

DEPTH (M)	MEAN SOUND VELOCITY (M/SEC)	STANDARD DEVIATION (M/SEC)	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	MAXIMUM (M/SEC)	MINIMUM (M/SEC)	LOCATION OF MAX	LOCATION OF MIN	ID NUMBER OF MAX	ID NUMBER OF MIN
0	1541.7	1.7	77	1545.4	1536.0	32 7.6	32 14.0	35	2
10	1541.0	1.6	76	1544.4	1533.4	32 30.9	32 14.0	4	2
20	1538.8	3.3	67	1544.2	1523.8	32 34.6	32 14.0	23	2
30	1534.6	5.4	48	1540.4	1516.4	32 13.0	32 14.0	31	2
50	1530.2	6.0	25	1538.0	1514.4	32 3.2	32 14.0	86	2
75	1523.6	7.0	10	1534.0	1512.0	32 12.2	32 24.0	11	45
100	1515.6	11.1	6	1531.2	1499.1	32 12.2	32 24.0	11	45
150	1499.3	10.8	4	1508.4	1484.4	32 26.0	32 24.0	48	45
200	1494.2	14.4	2	1504.4	1484.0	32 26.0	32 24.0	48	45
250	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0	0 0.0		
300	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0	0 0.0		
400	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0	0 0.0		

AUTUMN - REGION II

DEPTH (ft)	MEAN SOUND VELOCITY (ft/sec.)	STANDARD DEVIATION (ft/sec.)	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	MAXIMUM (ft/sec.)	MINIMUM (ft/sec.)	LOCATION ID MAX	LOCATION ID MIN	ID NUMBER OF MIN
0	1533.9	4.5	33	1540.0	1523.3	32 37.0	32 12.0	64 39
10	1534.0	4.4	33	1539.6	1523.5	32 13.0	32 12.0	57 39
20	1533.8	4.5	33	1539.5	1523.2	32 13.0	32 40.0	57 43
30	1535.1	3.3	18	1539.6	1528.5	32 13.0	32 12.7	57 57
50	1536.5	3.0	6	1538.9	1530.7	32 29.0	32 10.8	63 32
75	1533.2	7.5	5	1537.8	1519.9	32 12.0	32 10.0	60 32
100	1527.8	13.8	3	1537.3	1512.0	32 25.0	32 10.0	47 32
150	1512.7	5.8	2	1516.8	1508.6	32 25.0	32 10.0	47 32
200	1505.7	0.0	1	1505.7	1505.7	32 19.0	32 10.0	32 32
250	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0	0 0.0	
300	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0	0 0.0	
400	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0	0 0.0	

WINTER - REGION II

DEPTH (m)	MEAN TEMP. (DEG-C)	STANDARD DEVIATION (DEG-C)	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	MAXIMUM (DEG-C)	MINIMUM (DEG-C)	LOCATION OF MAX	LOCATION OF MIN	ID NUMB OF MAX	ID NUMB OF MIN
0	19.24	1.89	40	22.91	14.71	79	7.8	32	51.3
10	19.05	1.84	40	22.17	14.53	79	5.0	78	43.4
20	19.14	1.70	38	22.09	14.69	79	7.8	32	51.3
30	19.35	1.69	26	21.72	14.60	79	5.0	78	43.4
50	19.01	1.53	19	21.19	15.31	79	7.8	32	51.3
75	18.26	1.69	15	20.57	15.06	79	5.0	79	32.4
100	17.46	1.61	7	19.34	14.23	79	9.1	32	20.0
150	15.57	0.56	2	15.97	15.18	78	3.2	79	0.0
200	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0	0.0	0	0.0
250	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0	0.0	0	0.0
300	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0	0.0	0	0.0
400	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0	0.0	0	0.0

SPRING - REGION II						
DEPTH (IN)	MEAN TEMP (DEG-C)	STANDARD DEVIATION (DEG-C)	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	MAXIMUM (DEG-C)	MINIMUM (DEG-C)	LOCATION OF MAX
0	20.63	1.72	33	24.86	17.30	79 13.0
10	20.49	1.75	30	25.16	17.12	79 2.0
20	20.15	1.71	26	25.47	18.06	79 13.0
30	19.90	1.56	21	24.62	17.86	79 2.0
50	18.90	1.03	10	20.90	17.68	79 13.0
75	17.81	0.87	8	19.21	16.73	79 2.0
100	16.25	0.97	5	17.70	15.32	78 30.0
150	16.56	0.0	1	16.56	16.56	78 30.0
200	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0
250	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0
300	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0
400	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0

SUMMER - REGION II

DEPTH (IN)	MEAN TEMP (DEG-C)	STANDARD DEVIATION (DEG-C)	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	MAXIMUM (DEG-C)	MINIMUM (DEG-C)	LOCATION OF MAX	LOCATION OF MIN	ID NUMB OF MAX	ID NUMB OF MIN
0	27.74	0.78	78	29.32	25.01	79 31.9	79 17.0	35	2
10	27.32	0.84	78	28.70	23.79	79 30.0	79 14.0	4	2
20	26.16	1.39	68	28.50	20.00	78 38.8	79 17.0	23	2
30	24.23	2.19	48	26.81	17.37	79 17.0	79 14.0	22	2
50	22.31	2.31	25	25.43	16.57	79 23.5	79 14.0	86	2
75	19.69	2.45	10	23.40	15.76	79 0.8	78 45.0	11	45
100	16.94	3.58	6	22.06	11.82	79 12.2	78 24.0	11	45
150	11.76	2.91	4	14.27	7.76	78 26.0	78 24.0	48	45
200	10.15	3.83	2	12.86	7.45	78 26.0	78 24.0	48	45
250	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0	0 0.0	0	0
300	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0	0 0.0	0	0
400	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0	0 0.0	0	0

AUTUMN - REGION II									
DEPTH (M)	MEAN TEMP (DEG-C)	STANDARD DEVIATION (DEG-C)	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	MAXIMUM (DEG-C)	MINIMUM (DEG-C)	LOCATION OF MAX	LOCATION OF MIN	ID NUMB OF MAX	ID NUMB OF MIN
0	24.09	1.81	33	26.50	19.84	78 32.0	79 12.0	64	39
10	24.03	1.78	33	26.41	19.87	79 13.0	79 12.0	57	39
20	23.90	1.84	33	26.29	19.67	79 13.0	79 40.0	57	43
30	24.32	1.35	18	26.25	21.65	79 13.0	79 12.7	57	57
50	24.73	1.20	6	25.71	22.46	78 29.0	79 10.0	63	32
75	23.29	2.84	5	25.08	18.31	78 48.0	79 7.0		
100	21.17	4.91	3	24.70	15.56	78 25.0	79 10.0	47	32
150	15.50	1.73	2	16.73	14.28	78 25.0	79 10.0	47	32
200	13.21	0.0	1	13.21	13.21	79 10.0	79 10.0	32	32
250	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0	0 0.0		
300	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0	0 0.0		
400	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0	0 0.0		

WINTER - REGION II

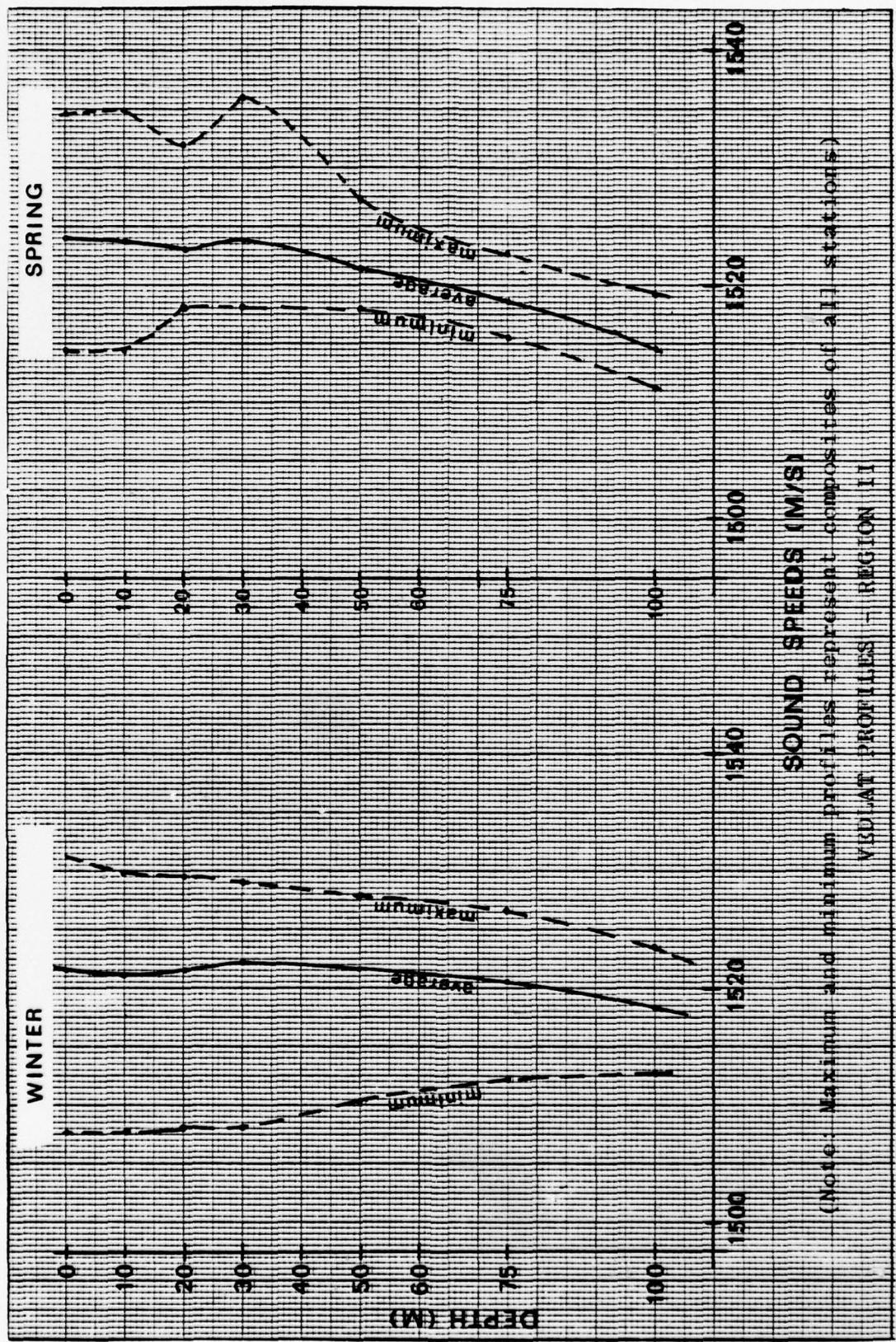
DEPTH (m)	MEAN SALINITY (PPT)	STANDARD DEVIATION (PPT)	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	MAXIMUM (PPT)	MINIMUM (PPT)	LOCATION OF MAX	LOCATION OF MIN	ID NUMB OF MAX	ID NUMB OF MIN
0	36.29	0.10	39	36.47	36.01	32 22.0	32 5.3	1	49
10	36.28	0.10	40	36.46	36.01	32 22.0	32 5.3	1	49
20	36.24	0.32	38	36.45	34.43	32 22.0	32 12.1	1	2
30	36.28	0.12	26	36.44	36.02	32 12.1	32 5.3	2	49
50	36.29	0.14	19	36.55	36.02	32 7.4	32 20.0	3	42
75	36.27	0.14	14	36.46	36.00	32 7.4	32 14.0	3	74
100	36.24	0.20	7	36.42	35.88	32 9.1	32 7.8	29	60
150	36.12	0.04	2	36.15	36.09	32 26.0	32 14.0	41	74
200	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0	0 0.0		
250	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0	0 0.0		
300	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0	0 0.0		
400	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0	0 0.0		

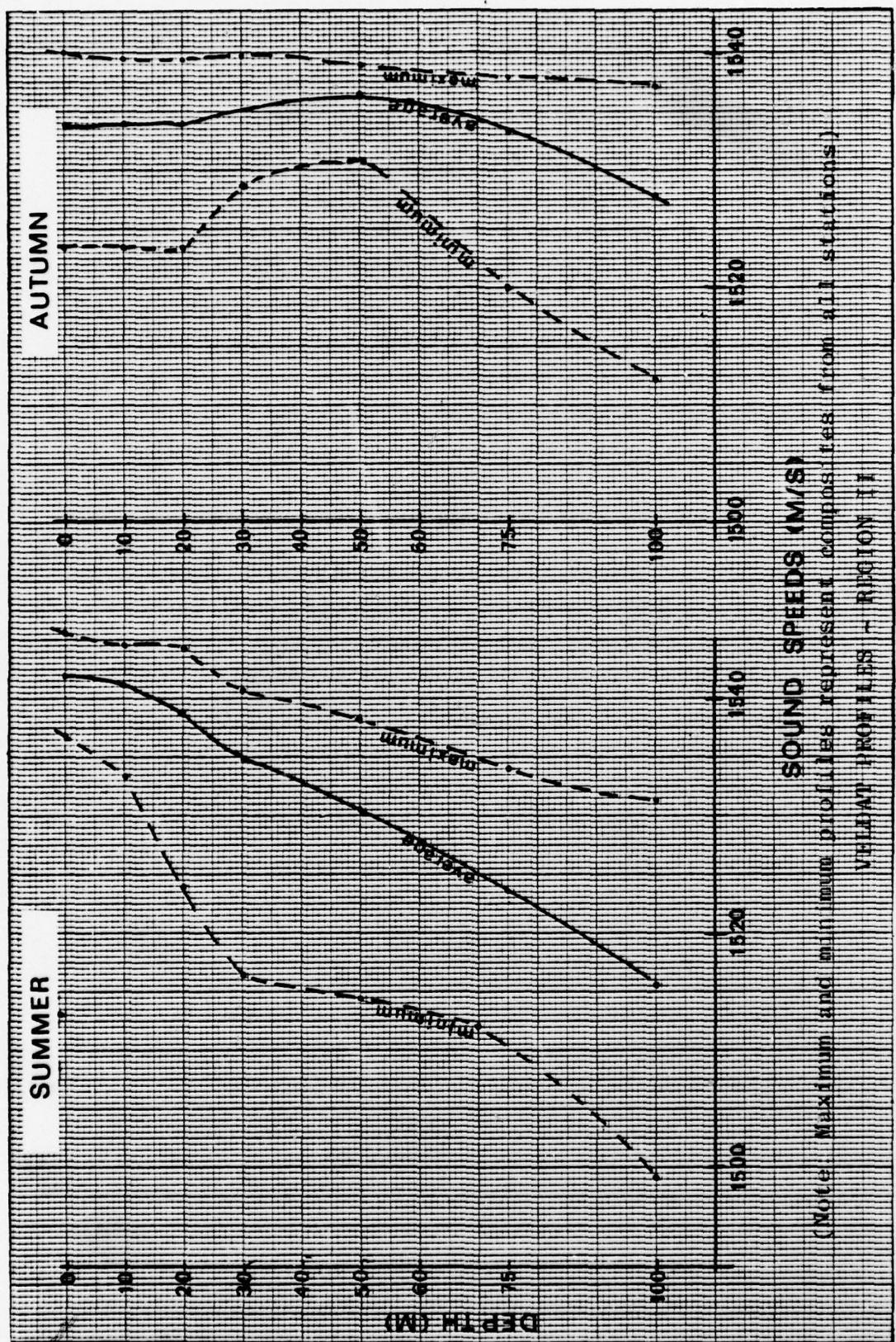
SPRING - REGION II						
DEPTH (IN)	MEAN SALINITY (PPT)	STANDARD DEVIATION (PPT)	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	MAXIMUM (PPT)	MINIMUM (PPT)	LOCATION OF MAX
0	35.72	0.77	32	36.63	33.87	78 46.0
10	35.86	0.61	28	36.63	34.39	78 30.0
20	36.14	0.23	25	36.62	35.67	78 46.0
30	36.22	0.21	21	36.62	35.69	78 30.0
50	36.29	0.15	10	36.54	36.09	78 38.0
75	36.28	0.18	8	36.52	35.99	78 38.0
100	36.19	0.29	5	36.51	35.88	78 38.0
150	36.49	0.0	1	36.49	36.49	78 30.0
200	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0
250	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0
300	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0
400	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0

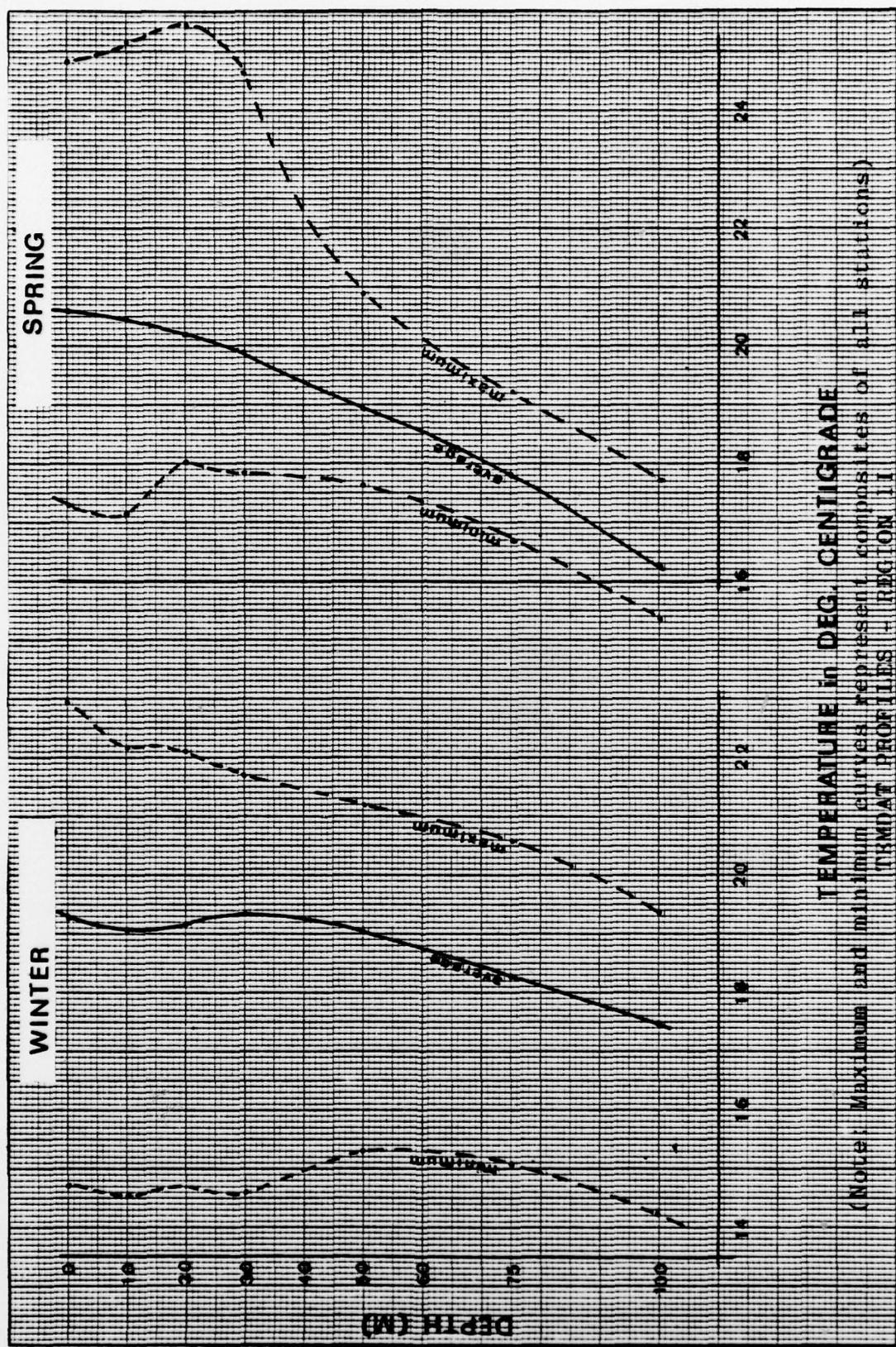
SUMMER - REGION II								
DEPTH (m)	MEAN SALINITY (ppt)	STANDARD DEVIATION (ppt)	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	MAXIMUM (ppt)	MINIMUM (ppt)	LOCATION OF MAX	LOCATION OF MIN	ID NUMB OF MAX
0	35.60	0.53	77	36.58	33.08	78 43.0	79 10.0	48 6
10	35.68	0.48	78	36.42	33.36	79 12.2	79 10.0	11 8
20	35.92	0.32	67	36.45	34.43	79 12.2	79 10.0	11 8
30	36.12	0.21	48	36.48	35.45	79 12.2	79 9.5	11 23
50	36.18	0.21	25	36.54	35.55	79 12.2	79 13.2	11 90
75	36.09	0.38	10	36.63	35.42	79 8.7	79 13.2	12 90
100	35.87	0.50	6	36.70	35.29	79 12.2	79 13.2	11 90
150	35.44	0.35	4	35.71	34.97	78 26.0	78 24.0	48 45
200	35.28	0.47	2	35.62	34.95	78 26.0	78 24.0	48 45
250	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0	0 0.0	
300	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0	0 0.0	
400	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0	0 0.0	

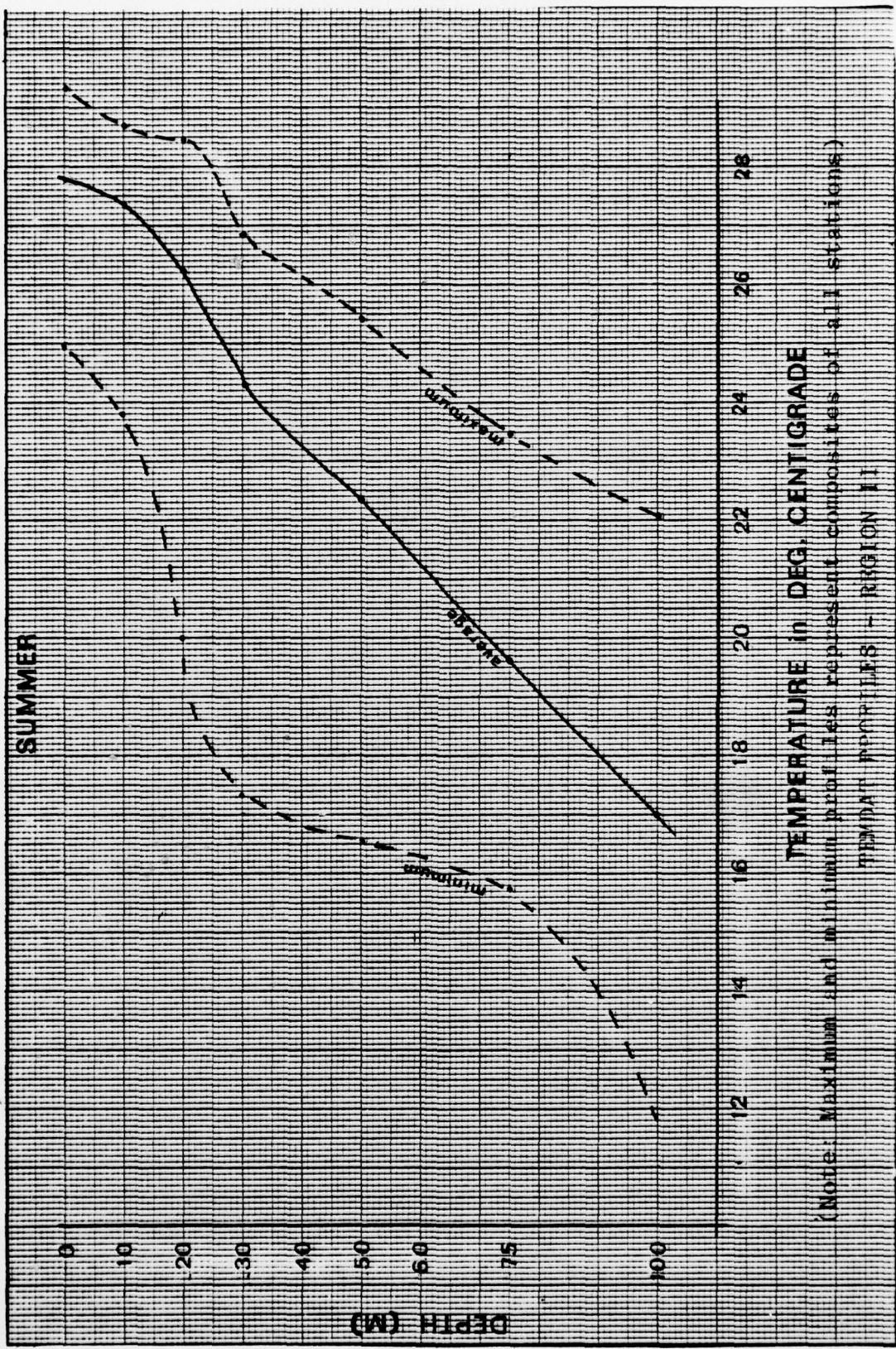
AUTUMN - REGION II

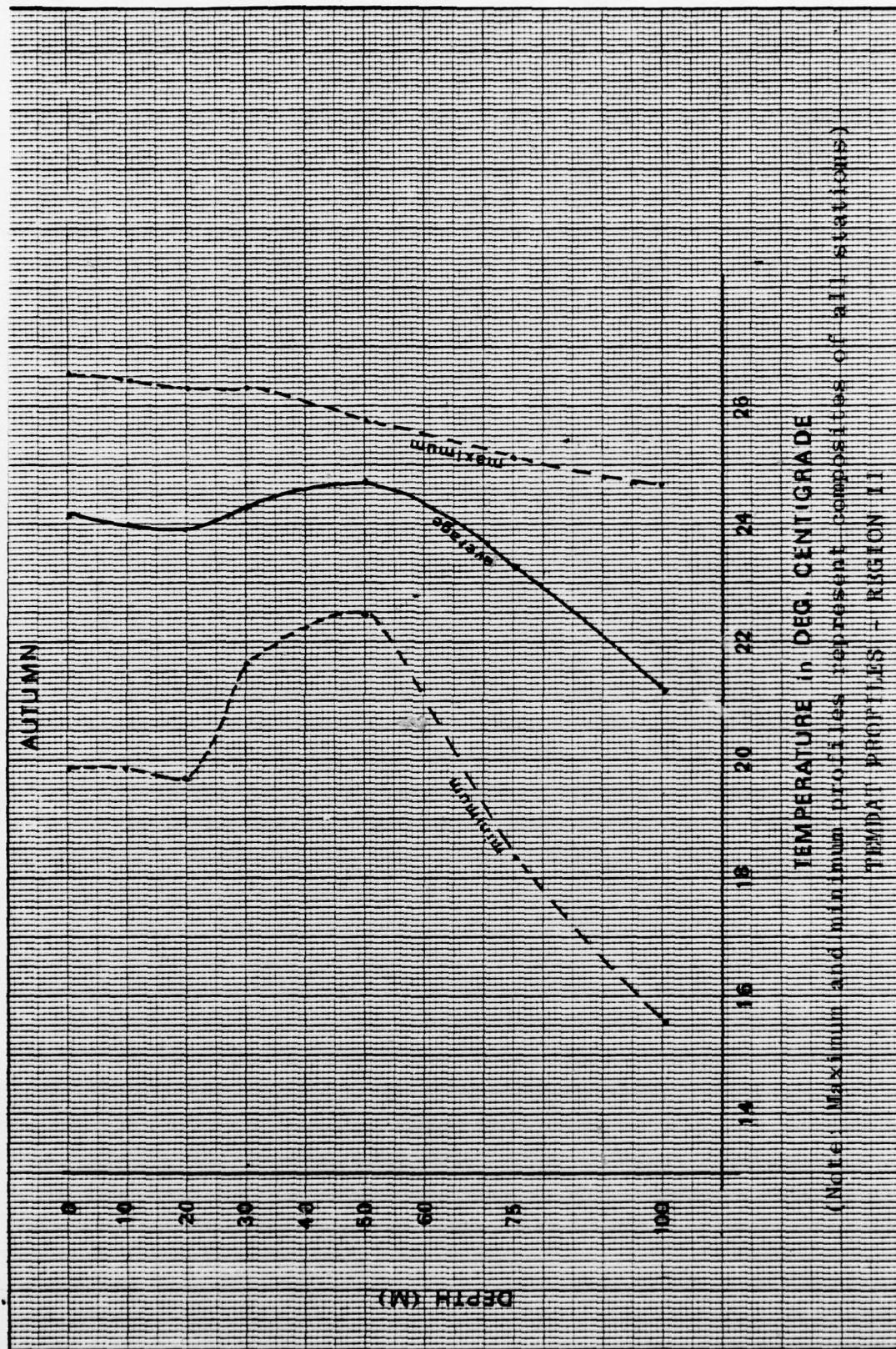
DEPTH (m)	MEAN SALINITY (PPT)	STANDARD DEVIATION (PPT)	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	MAXIMUM (PPT)	MINIMUM (PPT)	LOCATION OF MAX	LOCATION OF MIN	ID NUMB OF MAX	ID NUMB OF MIN
0	36.25	0.17	33	36.52	35.46	32 37.0	32 49.0	64	67
10	36.25	0.13	33	36.54	35.81	32 37.0	32 49.0	64	67
20	36.26	0.10	33	36.55	36.09	32 37.0	32 44.0	64	29
30	36.26	0.12	18	36.57	36.11	32 37.0	32 22.0	64	
50	36.34	0.18	6	36.60	36.09	78 32.0	79 14.0	64	
75	36.35	0.21	5	36.64	36.05	32 37.0	32 10.0	64	32
100	36.36	0.34	3	36.67	36.00	78 32.0	79 7.0	64	
150	36.09	0.34	2	36.33	35.85	32 37.0	32 10.0	64	32
200	35.69	0.0	1	35.69	35.69	78 32.0	79 7.0	64	
250	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0	0 0.0	0.0	
300	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0	0 0.0	0.0	
400	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	*****	0 0.0	0 0.0	0.0	

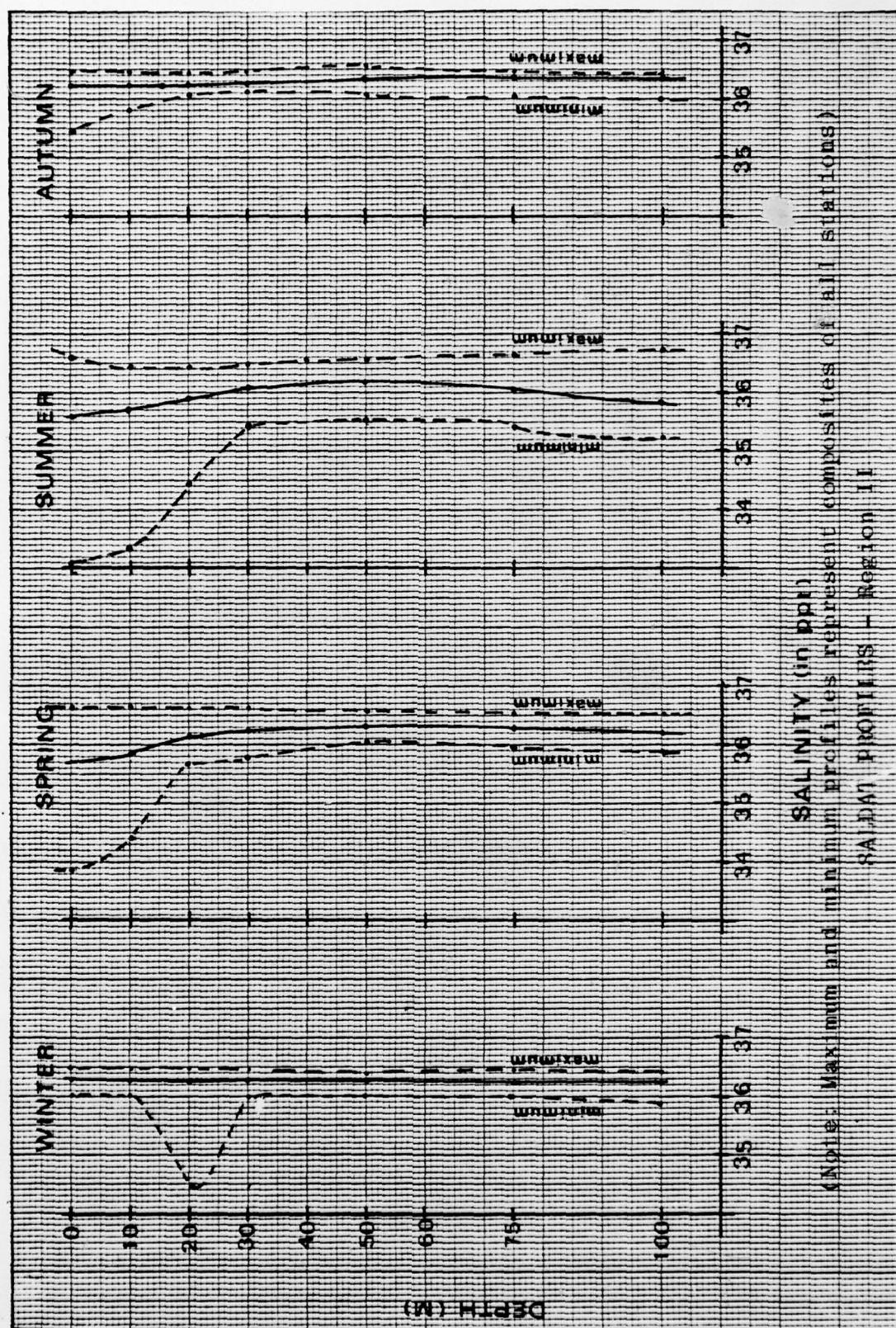






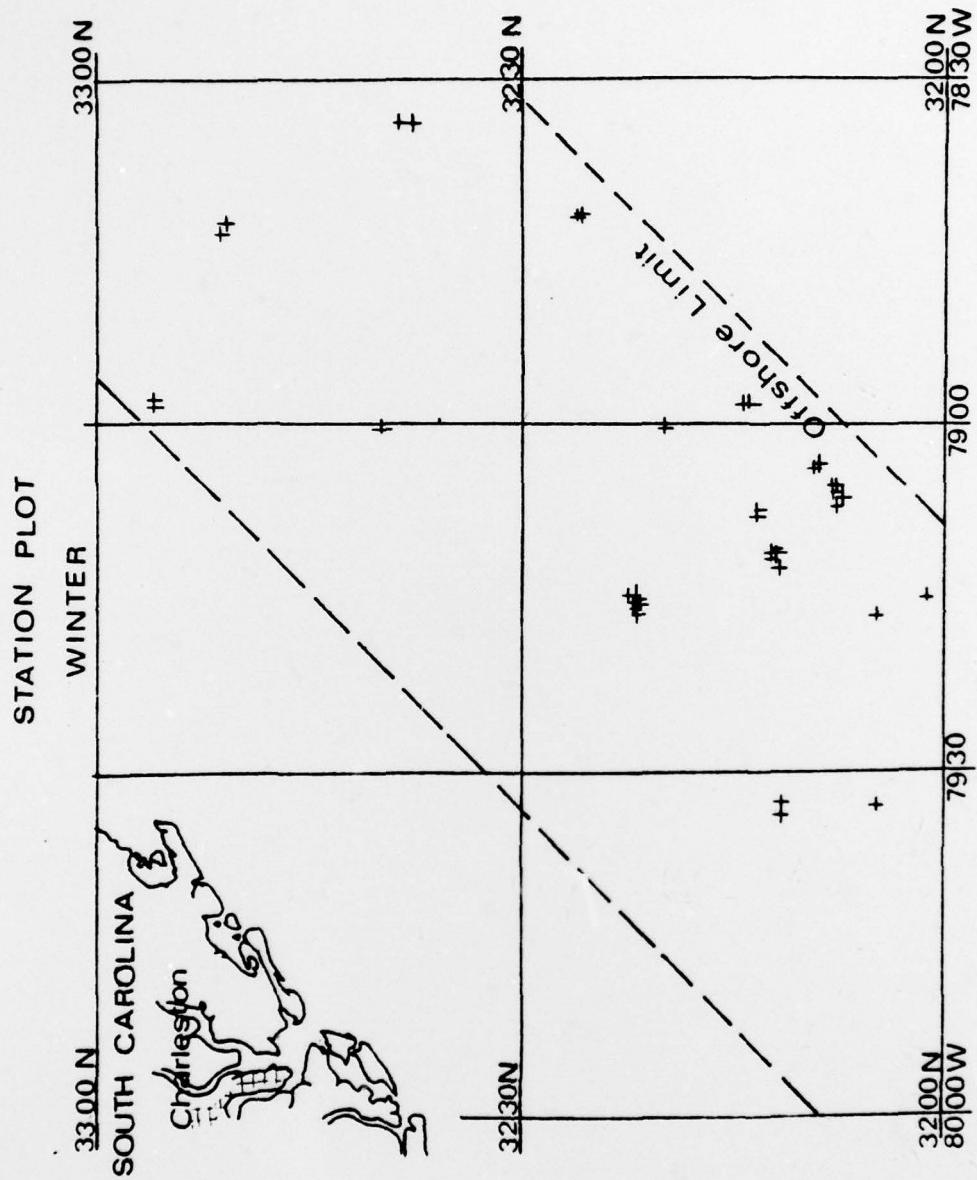


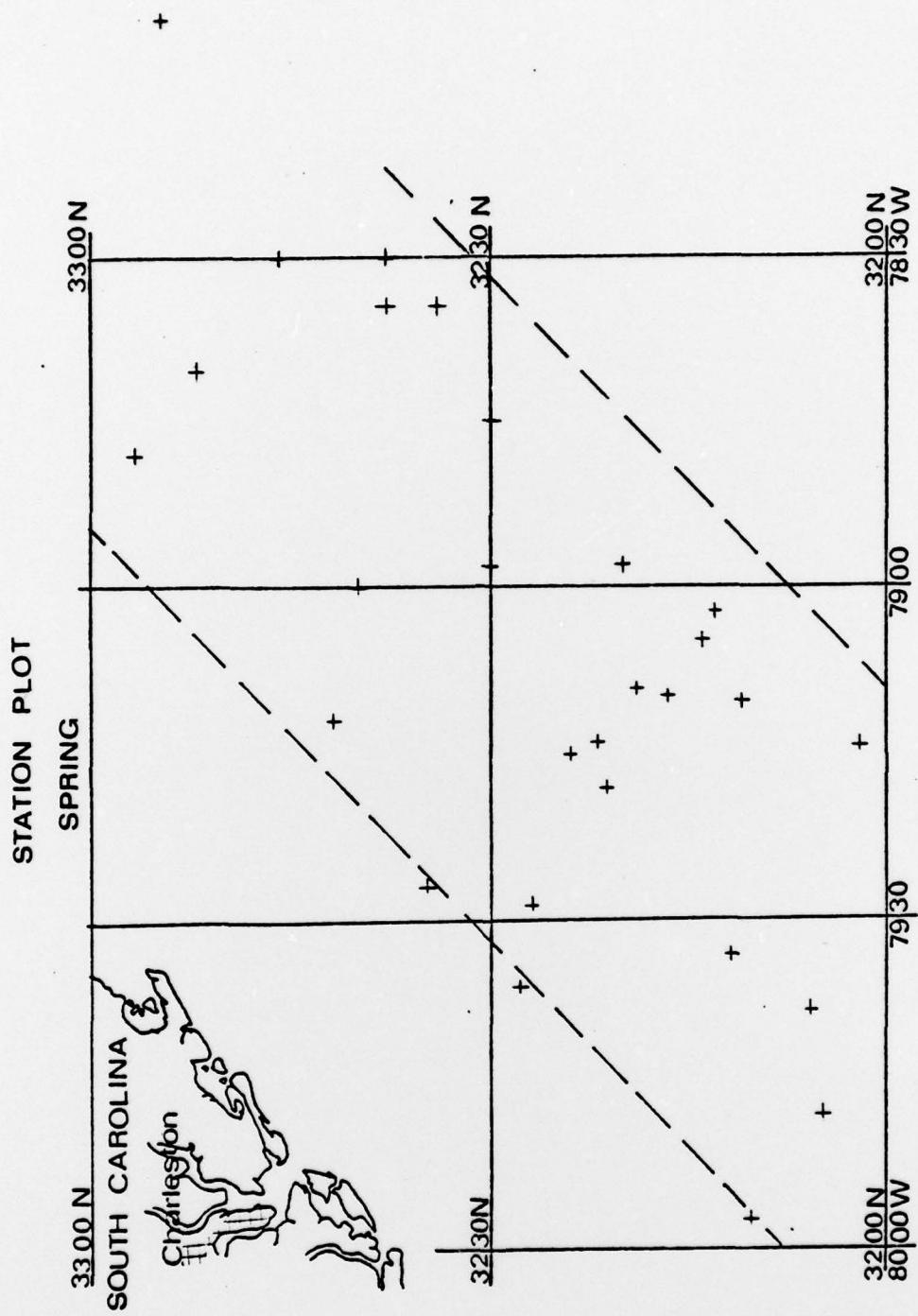


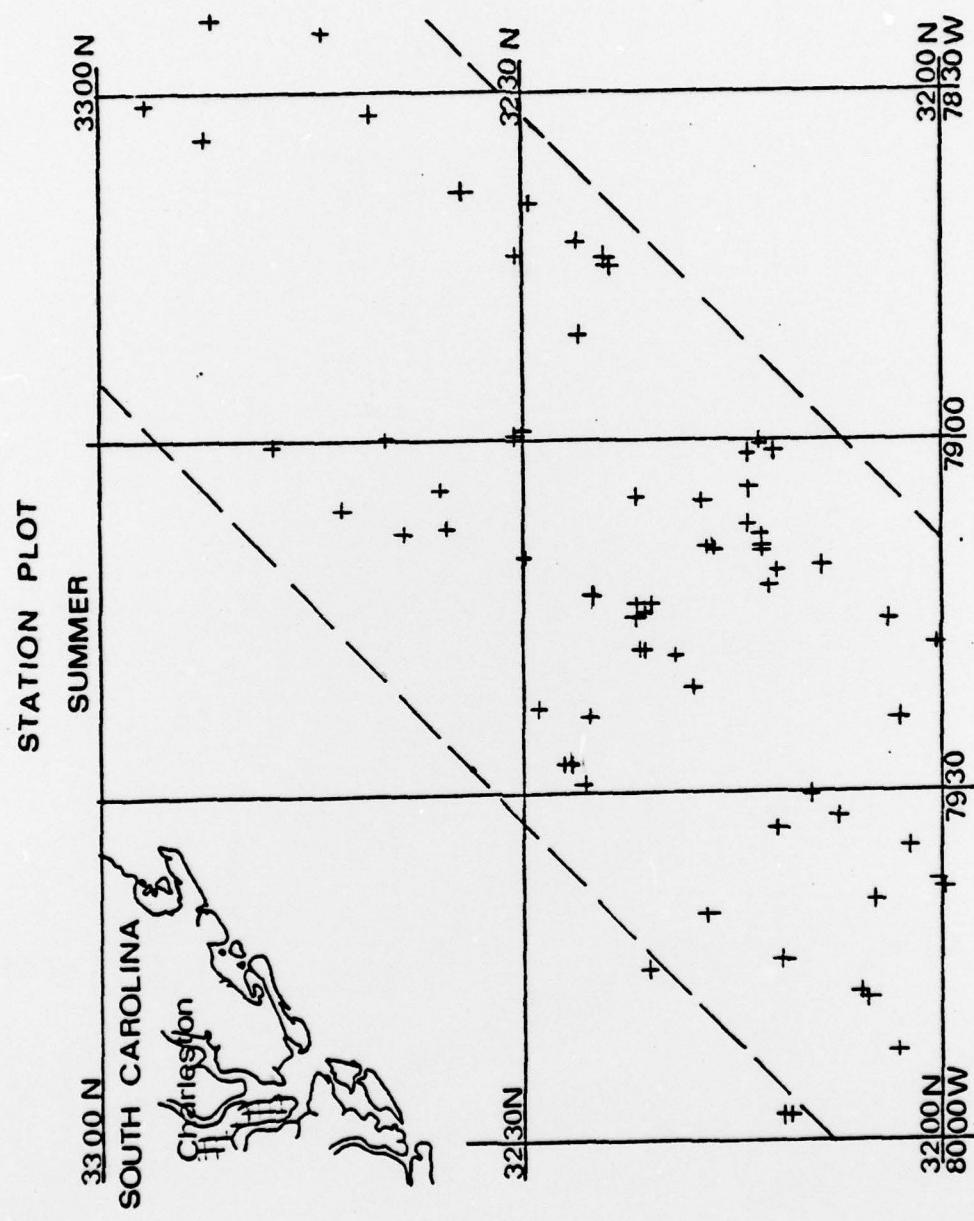


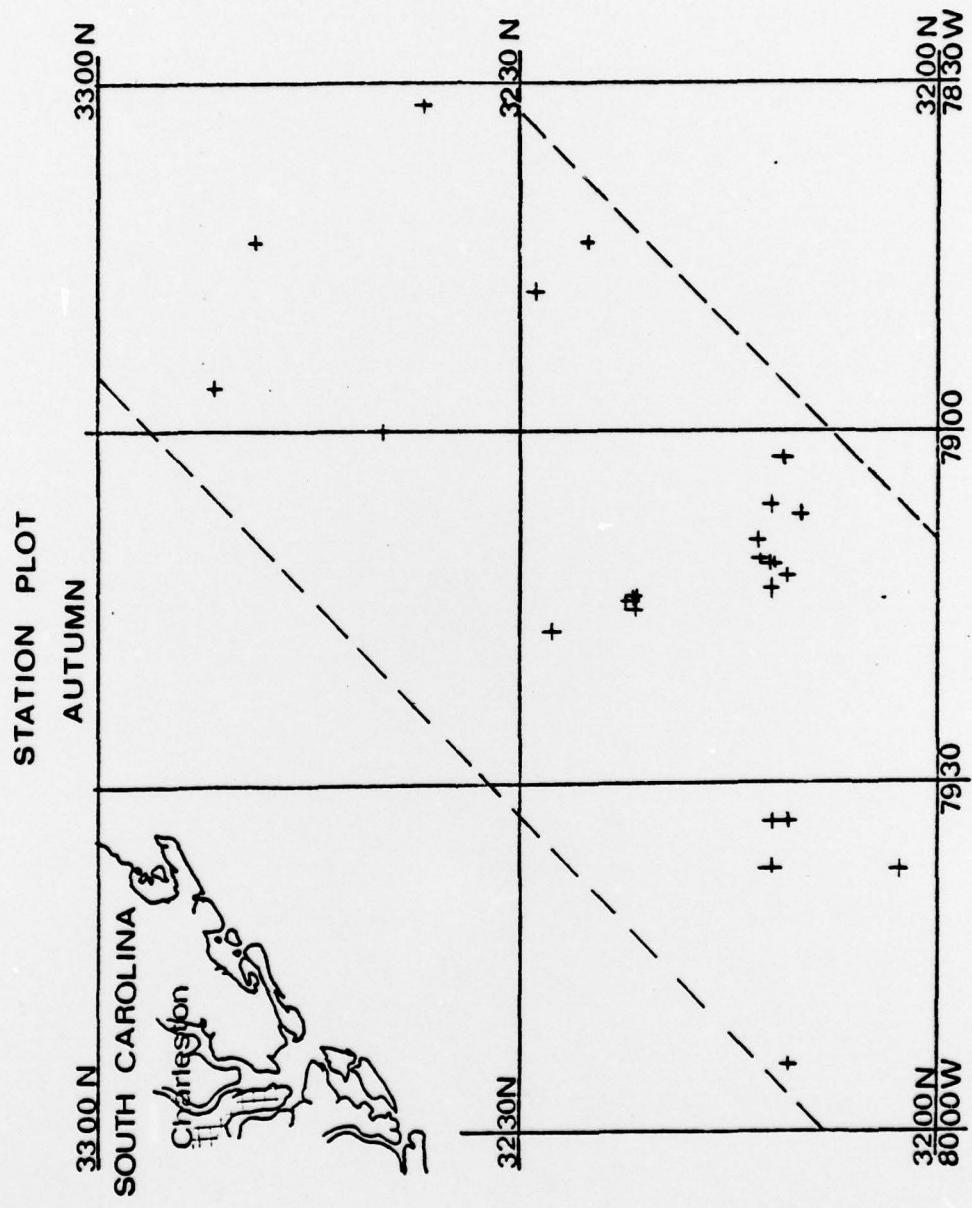
(Note: Maximum and minimum profiles represent composites of all stations)
 SALINITY (in ppt)
 SA 2011, profiles - Revision II

Appendix 3:
Station Location Plots









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